The Literary Digest

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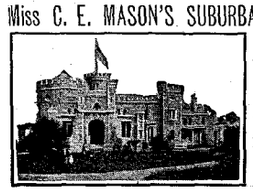

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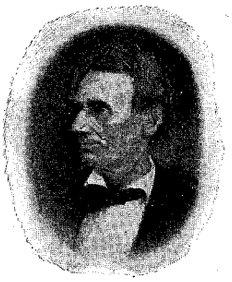

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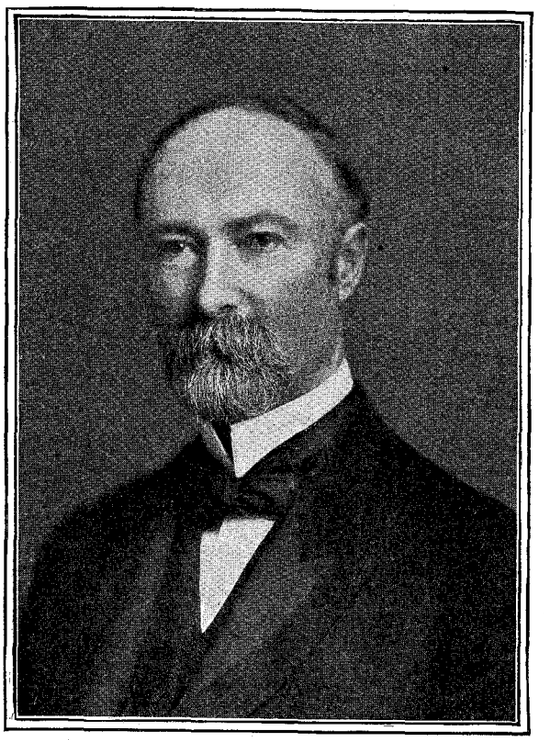
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS.

THE great issue of the coming campaign is as yet discerned but dimly by the press, and is expected to remain a matter of doubt until after the Democratic convention next week at St. Louis; but the action of the Republican convention at Chicago has determined the personality of the Republican candidates and defined the Republican positions on the tariff, reciprocity, the trusts, Southern representation, etc. It has long been evident that one of the chief issues of the campaign will be President Roosevelt himself. "President Roosevelt is his own platform," says the Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.). That he dominated the convention is at the same time the criticism of the Democratic and the glory of the Republican press. "No more is it the grand old party," exclaims the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.); "it is a gone old party. Body and breeches, Teddy owns it, and but for the independence and good sense of a majority of patriotic Americans, is at liberty to become our Diaz. The Republican party has lost its spine. It has lost its manhood. By no other explanation is it possible to account for the ascendency of Teddy." The convention is criticized as spiritless and void of enthusiasm, and many of the leaders are pictured as having little heart in the work of nominating Mr. Roosevelt for another term in the Presidential chair. But, says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), he "was not nominated by the leaders, but in spite of them"; and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) declares similarly that it is "the people who have forced Roosevelt on the politicians," and predicts that "there will be plenty of Roosevelt enthusiasm during the coming campaign." Senator Fairbanks, the nominee for Vice-President, is eulogized by the New York *Evening Mail* as "a statesman of large mentality" and "of Presidential caliber," and is described by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) as "an ideal candidate." The New York *Globe* (Rep.), however, calls him a "Mr. Feathertop," and declares that "it is the stiffest dose of the kind since Adlai Stevenson was hitched to the coat-tails of Grover Cleveland in 1892." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) wonders if the nomination of Fairbanks is not a sort of life insurance for the President. "Certainly," it remarks "the maddest anarchist would never think of killing Roosevelt to make Fairbanks President. For other grounds for his selection, however, one would search in vain."



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SENATOR CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, OF INDIANA.
Republican nominee for Vice-President.

Of the platform planks, the one that arouses most discussion and seems most likely to figure as a large issue is the one on the tariff. In this declaration, protection is pronounced "a cardinal policy of the Republican party." Readjustment of tariff rates, we are told, should be made "only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration; but this work can not safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party. To intrust it to the Democratic party is to invite disaster. . . . A Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a Republican tariff by business prosperity.

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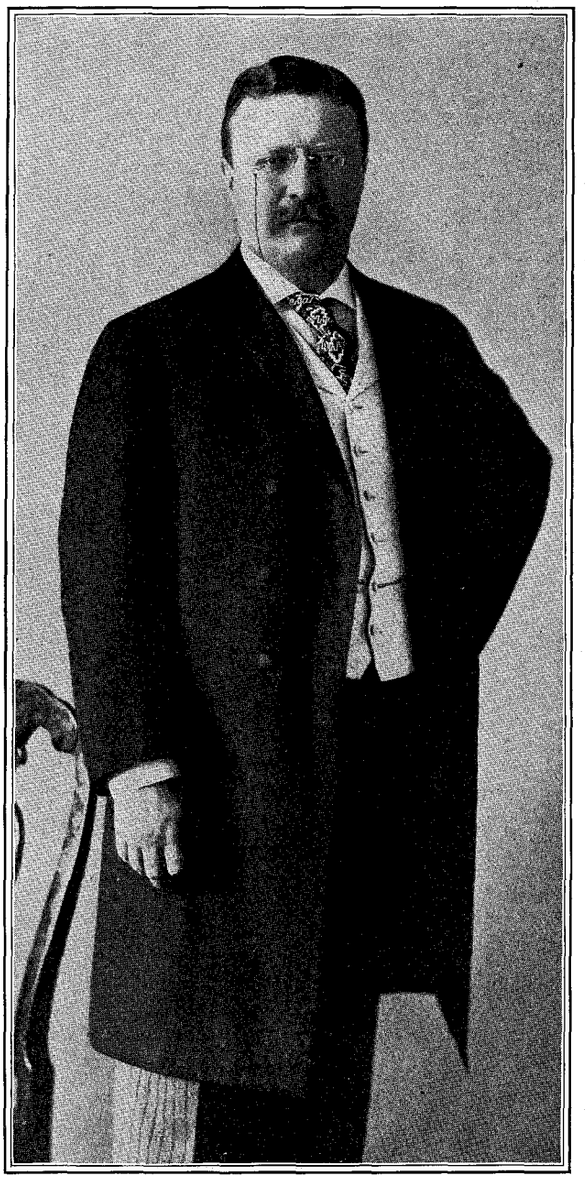
To a Republican Congress and a Republican President that great question can be safely intrusted." Reciprocity is favored "wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection, and without injury to American agriculture, American labor, or any American industry." This declaration "rings clear and true," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.); and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* declares that "it is thoroughly sound and strong." "It places the stamp of party approval upon the best economic thought of the country," says the Philadelphia *North American*. The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), however, thinks this declaration "means that if the Republican national ticket is elected next November there will be practically no change in the existing duties, and that the American consumer will continue in many instances to pay exorbitant prices for goods which are sold to outside customers for much less." And the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) says similarly:

"The fundamental truth now made plain is that there is no tariff reform to be counted upon from the Republican party, but, on the contrary, should Roosevelt be elected, every one of the existing evils will be held to have received a warrant at the polls for further growth. This is the real issue which the Democrats will have to deal with, and which, in our judgment, affords the strongest reason for believing that they will carry the country. The Democrats will stand for reform, while their opponents are found to be unmistakably committed against any redress of any of the glaring tariff abuses which have for several years been distorting and in many cases positively destroying the normal industries of the American people."



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THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Another plank that arouses interest is the declaration favoring revision of Southern representation. "With Theodore Roosevelt as the leader of the party," says the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), "that declaration means, in the event of Republican success at the polls, that this gross anomaly and injustice will really be removed, and when the Southern Democrats realize that fact there will be excitement enough to satisfy the most ardent lover of a good old-fashioned fight." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), however, doubts the party's sincerity. It says:

"We should be glad to believe that the plank about disfranchised negroes and the enforcement of their constitutional guarantees meant a vigorous and honest campaign on that issue. But, frankly, we see no proof that the party is in earnest about all that. . . . We can only judge Republican professions of solicitude for the negro by Republican deeds in his behalf. The party has taken no decided step to recognize him as a man, fully entitled to his political rights. It permitted the nomination of a negro collector to go unconfirmed by a Republican Senate simply because he was a black man. It talks now about 'Congressional action,' but what has it been doing with its Congresses while the negro has been discriminated against? Absolutely nothing. It has not even, by the Committee on Credentials, looked into the grossly unfair and illegal conditions of the suffrage in the South. Until it gives us something more than vague promises, therefore, we have no reason to suppose that it means to stir in this matter. A catch-all platform simply has a plank to catch the negro vote in the North. That was what Senator Hanna frankly confessed to be the object of the Ohio platform last year, and, till better advised, that is what we must think was the sole design of the Chicago platform."

The party declarations on the gold standard, merchant marine, Southern representation, trusts, and labor-unions, are contained in these paragraphs:

"We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard, established by the Republican party, can not safely be committed to the Democratic party, which resisted its adoption, and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity to it.

"While every other industry has prospered under the fostering aid of Republican legislation, American shipping engaged in foreign trade, in competition with the low cost of construction, low wages, and heavy subsidies of foreign governments, has not for many years received from the Government of the United States adequate encouragement of any kind. We therefore favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine, and we cordially approve the legislation of the last Congress, which created the Merchant Marine Commission to investigate and report upon this subject. . . . . .

"We favor such Congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any State has been unconstitutionally limited, and if such is the case, we demand that representation in Congress and in the electoral college shall be proportionally reduced as directed by the Constitution of the United States.

"Combinations of capital and of labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations, when lawfully formed for lawful purposes, are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws and neither can be permitted to break them."

Distrust of President Roosevelt.—"It is conceded as a 'self-evident fact' by the administrationist Chicago *Inter Ocean* that among men of large business affairs 'there is general lack of confidence in President Roosevelt.' But at the same time these business men are warned that they must choose the President and such times as we have, or take a Democratic President and 'the deluge.' To which a man who is described as one of the best-known bankers in the country, a life-long Republican, replies that the business

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A TIMELY CAMPAIGN BANNER.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

men not only have no confidence in Mr. Roosevelt; they are 'up in arms' against him, and he seems to hold out the idea that the election of a conservative Democrat would bring a 'deluge' less to be feared than the election of Mr. Roosevelt.

"This 'self-evident fact' is a chief influence in imposing upon the present gathering of the Republican party its distinctive feature of entire lack of spirit and enthusiasm. The foregoneness of the Roosevelt nomination is not so much responsible for this as the fact that for the first time in the history of the party since the Civil War the settled program fails to command the hearty support and enthusiastic confidence of those business classes which have been heretofore the great and assured reliance of the party in time of election. . . . . .

"We do not know how far down among ordinary business men and manufacturers the anti-Roosevelt disaffection extends from the circles of high finance, but it is evident that the Republican business classes are not as well satisfied with the situation which has come to pass as they might be. The country is in a state of noticeable industrial depression, and, whether it is to be of long or of only brief duration, it is enough for the moment to bring into extended questioning among the faithful the capacity of Republican policy to do for business what it has been advertised to do."—*The Springfield Republican* (*Ind.*).

The Personal Issue Welcomed.—"President Roosevelt's character is an open book. Above all things he is frank, open, and unequivocal. From the first he has taken the country into his confidence, and in turn the country gives its full confidence to him. Impulsive?—yes, but with an unerring instinct for the right. Self-reliant?—yes, but with the anchor of supreme loyalty to duty. Original and unique?—yes, but with the safety of fixed and sure ideals. He has in exalted measure the great fundamental virtues, truth, purity, uprightness, patriotism, probity, and courage. He is as brave as a lion and as honest as the daylight. He has a lofty ideal of the public service and is faithful to its standard. He measures up to the mark of duty himself, and is rigid in his exactions on those around him. He belongs to the rare type of men endowed with the genius of great and arduous achievement. Men compare him, not inaptly, with Emperor William, and his vivid personality inspires the unstinted tribute, perhaps excessive, of such sober historical students as James Bryce. However observers differ in their estimates, none fail to recognize his powerful individuality, his instant perception, and his vital, virile action.—*The Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.).

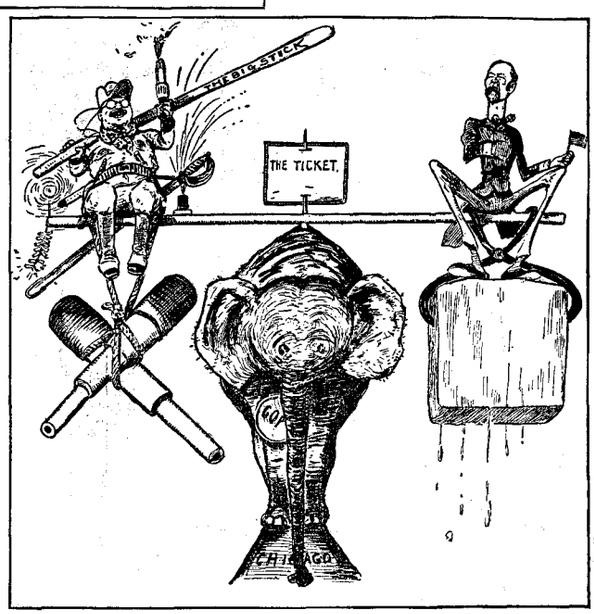
Democratic Praise of Fairbanks.—"One should not underestimate Mr. Fairbanks. He is not magnetic, but he is judicious. He is not electric, but he is reassuring. He does not inspire enthusiasm, but he establishes confidence. He is not a man to take chances, but he squanders no opportunities. Nor has he been unselfish. He was for Walter Q. Gresham, for President, in 1888, when Harrison was nominated. He was for William McKinley, in 1896, and was the latter's choice for chairman of the convention at St. Louis. There is reason to believe that he was William McKinley's choice for President this year. But the events which changed all that are well enough known.

"Mr. Fairbanks, from Republican standards, is of Presidential size. He is as patient, as tactful, but not so genial as Mr. McKinley was, but he has the personal gravity, the personal dignity, and the economy (or the destitution) of humor which suggests the idea of a judicious executive—or of a wise executor. He is the usual, just as Mr. Roosevelt is the unusual, Republican of the first grade.

"We advise no man to think that Mr. Fairbanks is a weak or will be an imprudent nominee. No Republican could have been nominated who could better insure Republicanism from surprises or risks, in the untoward event of any disabling misfortune to Mr. Roosevelt. The ticket reverses ordinary precedent. The habit has been to put the grave man first. This time the grave man is second, and the genius, the first genius since Clay and Blaine, to be nominated for President by the party in opposition to Democracy, fronts the ticket."—*The Brooklyn Eagle* (*Ind. Dem.*).

About Tariffs and Panics.—"The Republican party came

IS THERE TAIL ENOUGH FOR THE KITE?
—Nelan in the New York *Globe*.



BALANCED.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

EQUILIBRIUM OF THE TICKET.

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into power in 1861; this clearly fixes the period in which comparison between the Republican and Democratic tariffs and their consequences must be made. Since that date there have been half a dozen times of great depression in business which were accompanied by enough excitement of the public mind to be called panics. The first occurred in the spring of 1861, and was due wholly to the impending contest with secession. The second occurred in 1866-67, when the number of failures ran up to 2,780, and the liabilities of failed concerns to $96,666,000. In 1873 there was a third depression, which has become memorable in our history, when the failures reached 5,183, and the liabilities the then unprecedented amount of $228,499,900. Five years later there was a fourth interval of stagnation and disturbance, when the number of failures nearly doubled and the liabilities again increased, this time to $234,383,132. In 1884 the fifth depression caused the record of failures to reach almost the same figures. Finally, in 1893, we had the appalling total of failures at 15,542 and the total of liabilities at $346,779,889.

"Here are five periods of panic of which the record is entirely complete, and all but the earliest of which are within the memory of a very large number of experienced business men. Every one of them occurred under a Republican tariff. Not one of them 'followed' a Democratic tariff, for the conclusive reason that no Democratic tariff was in existence from the first to the last. If they were caused by tariffs at all—and the tariff had much to do with them indirectly—it must be that they were caused by Republican tariffs. Æsop's wolf was not more mendacious, or more silly, than the writer of the Republican platform."—*New York Times* (*Dem.*).

Sound Tariff Policy.—"The essential declaration on the tariff is the inevitable expression of fixed Republican principle and purpose. There couldn't be another in substance. It practically repeats the utterances of 1896 and 1900. Those who supposed there was an irresistible conflict between the 'stand-patters' and the revisionists entirely misunderstood the situation and completely misconceived the logic of Republican history and policy. When the Republican party ceases to maintain protection in its strength and vigor, it will cease to be the Republican party. But it has revised the tariff in the past, and will revise it again when conditions require it. The strength of the party is that it moves on with the years. It meets the requirements of to-day and advances with the requirements of to-morrow. Immutable tariff rates are mutable; but their revision can be safely intrusted only to the friends of the protective principle. The plank on the tariff is prolix, but in its essence it is sound and unexceptionable.

"There were those who opposed any recognition of reciprocity. Fortunately they were defeated. It would have been an egregious mistake to ignore and practically discard this policy. To repudiate what the party distinctly proclaimed both in 1896 and in 1900, and what McKinley left as his dying legacy, would have been a colossal blunder which would have returned to plague the party. The expression for it is not as clear and strong as it might have been and ought to have been, but it will do. Legislation will make up what the platform lacks. The Republican party will not take backward steps."—*The Philadelphia Press* (*Rep.*).

SINS OF "HIGH FINANCE."

IF Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, gives as interesting revelations of the workings of the Rockefeller group of financiers as he promises to give, then the present summer may be epochal in trust history; but the general newspaper attitude toward his promised revelations is not over-expectant. Mr. Lawson undoubtedly has first-hand information of the highest value, and he intimates that his exposé will be accompanied by actions in the courts; but thus far we have only the "thunders in the index," and the press assume a waiting attitude. The immediate object of Mr. Lawson's attack is the Amalgamated Copper Company. He was one of the founders of this concern, he helped induce the public to invest $200,000,000 in its securities, and then saw the investors lose a large part of it "almost wholly because of the broken promises and trickery of the creators of the 'system.'" So he intends to use all his power "to right the wrongs that have been committed," and "to compel restitution." He will begin by telling all the secrets. The colossal corporations, he informs us (in *Everybody's Magazine*), are using for their own purposes the savings deposited in the banks and trust companies and the public funds, and their "unmeasured success and continued immunity from punishment have bred an insolent disregard of law, of common morality, and of public and private right, together with a grim determination to hold on to, at all hazards, the great possessions they have gulped or captured." He says of the Amalgamated Copper Company:

"The enormous losses, millions upon millions—to my personal knowledge over a hundred millions of dollars—which were made because of Amalgamated; the large number of suicides—to my personal knowledge over thirty—which were directly caused by Amalgamated; the large number of previously reputable citizens who were made prison convicts—to my personal knowledge over twenty—directly because of Amalgamated; were caused by acts of this 'system' of which Henry H. Rogers and his immediate

HOW TO TEST "LIFE PRESERVERS."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

WHAT IT TAKES TO MAKE SOME FOLKS SEE.
—Payne in the Pittsburg *Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS IN CARTOON.

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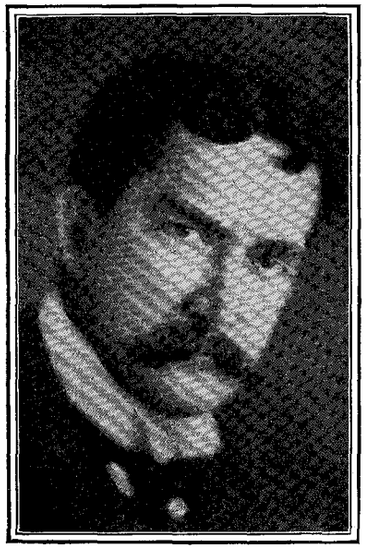
associates were the direct administrators; and yet Mr. Rogers and his immediate associates, while these great wrongs were occurring, led social lives which, measured by the most rigid yard-stick of mental or moral rectitude, were as near perfect as it is possible for human lives to be. As husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, friends, they were ideal, cleanly of body and of mind, with heads filled with sentiment and hearts filled with sympathies; their personal lives were like their homes and their gardens—filled only with the brightest things of this world, the singing, humming, sweet-smelling things which so strongly speak to us of the other world we are yet to know. As workers in the world's vineyard, they labored six days and rested upon the Sabbath, and gave thanks to Him from whom all blessings flow that He allowed them, His humble creatures, to have their earthly being. And yet these men, to whose eyes I have seen come the tears for others' sufferings, and whose voices I have heard grow husky in recounting the woes of their less fortunate brothers—these men under the spell of the brutal code of modern dollar-making are converted into beasts of prey, and put to shame the denizens of the deep which devour their kind that they may live.



THOMAS W. LAWSON,
Who promises to lay bare the secret workings of the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Rockefeller group of millionaires.

"In the harness of the 'system' these men knew no Sabbath, no Him; they had no time to offer thanks, no care for earthly or celestial being; from their eyes no human power could squeeze a tear, no suffering wring a pang from their hearts. They were immune to every feeling known to God or man. They knew only dollars. Their relatives of a moment since, their friends of yesterday and long, long ago, they regarded only as lumps of matter with which to feed the whirring, grinding, gnashing mill which poured forth into their bins—dollars. . . . . .

"When my story is ended and the great American people, whose simple but proud boast is that they can not be fooled in the same place by the same methods and the same instruments twice, know as much as I now know of Amalgamated and its relation to the 'system' which has for years as boldly, as coarsely, and as cruelly robbed them as the coolie slaves are robbed by their masters, it will be for them to decide whether my story has been, because of the facts which entered into it, so well told that they will not be satisfied with the restitution of the vast sums which the Amalgamated took from them, which United States Steel took from them, and which others took in lesser amounts, but by equally flagrant methods; but will demand the overthrow of the 'system' itself. It will be for them to decide; and if their decision should be the latter, I will be amply repaid for the pains and the miseries which must necessarily follow in the wake of a task such as the one I undertook when I decided to tell the story of Amalgamated."

Mr. Hearst's New York *American* welcomes this attack with undisguised satisfaction, and the Chicago *Tribune* exclaims that "it will be more interesting than a combat between a medieval knight and a brass castle." But some other papers take it less seriously. Thus the Providence *Journal* remarks:

"If this serial of Mr. Lawson's in any way lives up to the promises of its foreword, it should furnish rich reading all through the silly season. In fact, the initial sample indicates that it will be ideal silly-season literature, with all that flavor of unreal excitement and hairbreadth escapes which so satisfies one's appetite in sultry August after the hammock ropes are well stretched. It has become a cardinal rule among publishers that the public taste for fiction is always acute and insistent. The editors of the magazine bringing out Mr. Lawson's story are especially to be congratulated on having secured the biggest literary sensation of the year—if only it pans out a little better than the real Amalgamated did."

THE "SLOCUM" TRAGEDY AND AMERICAN CHARACTER.

THE story of rotten life-preservers, rotten fire-hose, obliging inspectors, cowardly crew, unlicensed mate, neglected fire-drill, etc., that has been coming out since the *Slocum* tragedy, has brought back to mind the similar revelations that followed the Iroquois Theater fire and other disasters, only to produce a brief sensation and to be forgotten. Some of the resultant reflections are not complimentary to American character. Thus the Indianapolis *News* remarks:

"The people will rave and rage for a time; there will be an investigation; it will be shown that the boat was 'inspected'; the political influence that got the law violated will be strong enough to keep the knowledge of it secret; there will be 'nobody to blame,' and things will presently go on in the old bad way.

"Are we getting to be utterly rotten? Is the slime of politics dissolving the cement of the national character? Can we fill our waters with crazy craft, a menace to life, because politicians can get fines remitted? Have we any strength of manhood left?"

Much of the comment like the above takes as its text the remarks of Supervising Inspector Uhler, in Washington, who says:

"What is the use of having the laws? They no longer act as a deterrent. We go out, discover a boat with rotten life-preservers, bad boilers, and a dozen other things, which some one is operating in defiance of the law. This is punished by a heavy fine. That is the limit of our powers.

"Now what happens? The violator of the law appeals to a Senator or Congressman and others high in political authority. The fine is reduced. I know of scores of cases where fines have been reduced from $1,000 to $20, and others from $500 to $10. The records will show cases where fines of $1,500 have been reduced to $25.

"Does any one suppose that the owner of a big excursion steamer cares for these fines, especially when to obey the law would mean the outlay of hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars? Of course not."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that there is "a general carelessness of human life in this country, and a lack of those safeguards which are common where an older and more conservative civilization prevails." It continues:

"Now and again there is a terrible calamity on land like the burning of the Windsor Hotel in this city some years ago, and that of the Iroquois Theater in Chicago within a few months, which arouses the people and the authorities and induces a temporary effort to remedy the condition disclosed. Something is done to patch things up and brace the private and the official mind to a demand for better safeguards and greater care. An apartment-house of flimsy construction collapses and there is a violent demand for reform of building laws and their administration; but the excitement passes, and there seems to be a relapse into the old sense of security or into indifference before anything permanent is accomplished. It is not alone in theaters and hotels that peril exists from insecure construction and inadequate safeguards for human life. It is equally so with many factories and stores and some office buildings. There are department stores which at times are thronged with customers, so imperfectly constructed and supplied with exits from their many floors and sections that they might become veritable death-traps in case of sudden fire.

"The perils of travel are not confined to the water, and the yearly record of death and injury by accidents on railroads in this country shows a deplorable lack of care on the part of corporations and the public authority that is presumed to regulate them. There may be circumstances of extenuation in the vast extent of our system and its rapid development; but even at its best, and where there is least excuse for defects, it compares unfavorably in this respect with the railroads of Europe. On the crowded lines of Great Britain casualties that are common here have become almost unknown. Grade-crossing accidents are still frequent, and

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the collision between a train and trolley car at Newark last winter is an easily remembered instance. But little is done to abolish these death-traps even in populous sections, and there are scores of them within the present limits of Greater New York, some without even the uncertain protection of gates and signals. Too many accidents have recently happened on railroads approaching New York. This widespread condition of danger to human life in the appliances of our eager and hurrying civilization can only be due to a certain carelessness, a lack of earnest attention to the safety of the community. Partly no doubt it is due to too much eagerness to save expense and make the greater profit, even at the risk of occasional unnecessary losses. Corporations, capitalists, contractors, and builders need to be held to stricter requirements, and lawmakers and officials need to be held to a higher responsibility; but it all depends in the last analysis upon the state of the public mind and the spirit of the people. There is where a higher regard for life and care for the general security needs to be cultivated."

The Des Moines *Register and Leader*, in common with many other papers, predicts that nothing will be done about the *Slocum* disaster. It says:

"The blame will be shifted from official to official, from individual to individual, until the investigation dies a natural death, without issue. Then the public will continue heedlessly and carelessly until some new disaster sends it into fresh spasms of remorse and reform.

HUMAN SIDE OF RAISULI.

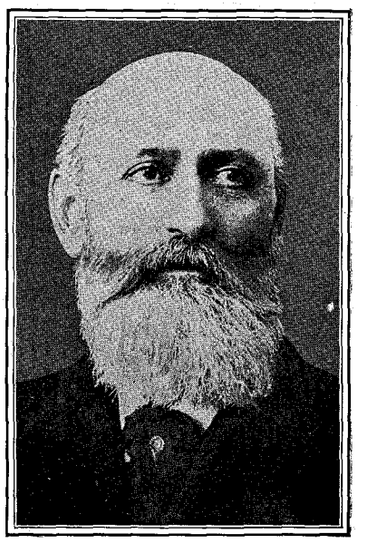
NEWSPAPER paragraphers have been writing lately about what a fine trust president Raisuli, the Moorish brigand, would make, with his remarkable genius for picking out good things in sight and getting away with them. But others reply that he appears too sensitive for that kind of business. Even the notoriety he is now getting as a result of the kidnapping of Mr. Perdicaris seems to disturb this "most interesting and kindly hearted native gentleman," as Mr. Perdicaris called him, so much that he has taken the trouble to explain what he has done and why. Raisuli taks pains to make plain his right name, and to say that it was for political purposes only that he conceived the idea of kidnapping a foreigner. His name is not Raisuli, but Ahmed ben Abdulla, and he calls himself "the slave of God." He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he does not hate Christians, and that the cause of the trouble is the House of Abdsadek, governor of Tangier, and his uncle and relatives, who have held the governorship of Tangier for generations. Raisuli sought to dethrone Abdsadek, who for years has "persecuted by fire and sword my tribe with his soldiers." He declares that he first considered the advisability of raiding Tangier and retaliating on the governor; "but I saw the difficulty, owing to the presence of the large number of foreigners of all nations assembled at Tangier. Not wishing to offend the Powers, I decided to come to Tangier and carry away some European of standing. When I came, I had no intention of taking Perdicaris more than any other man."

AHMED BEN ABDULLA (RAISULI),

Who obtained the grant of rule over 700 square miles of Moorish territory as the price of Perdicaris's release, and is now wondering if he can maintain it. He threatens to make another raid if deposed.

Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly*.

As a price for the prisoner's release, the bandit demanded that a ransom of $55,000 be paid; that the governor of Tangier be deposed; that the Moorish troops at Tangier be withdrawn; that the members of his tribe in jail be released; and that he himself be appointed governor over a considerable tract of territory. These demands were not all made at once, but as they were made the Sultan, terrified by the appearance of American and other warships at Tangier, granted them. Mr. Perdicaris was set free on June 24, just one day after Secretary Hay demanded that the Sultan deliver "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead."



ION PERDICARIS,

Kidnapped by Raisuli on the evening of May 18; released on June 24.

The papers can not help admiring this gentleman-brigand and his methods. "It now seems that Ion Perdicaris has been captured by a gentleman rather than a bandit, or, better still, by a gentleman-bandit of the old school," declares the Chicago *Tribune;* "how different an aspect it gives the whole matter to know that Raisuli is a gentleman—a gentleman in quest of adventure, even if he must take the world by the ears." The Baltimore *American* comments on Perdicaris's "royal good time" with his "ideal" host in the mountains of Morocco as follows:

"The report from the captive American citizen, Mr. Ion Perdicaris, that he is really having what might be called a royal good time, and an apparently reliable report from Tangiers that Raisuli, his captor, is suffering from nervousness, insomnia, and extreme depression suggest that it may sometimes be preferable to be captive than captor—better the prisoner of a brigand than the brigand himself. . . . It appears that Raisuli has a caravan visitor in the person of Moulai Ali, shereef of Wazzani; that Mr. Perdicaris lives in a splendid tent, where he and Moulai Ali and Raisuli dine together every evening, and that nothing is lacking except the presence of other members of his family to make his visit in the glorious climate of the Morocco mountains an ideal one.

"It is to be regretted that more could not have been known of the fine personality of Mr. Raisuli earlier in the discussion. It is evident that he is really quite a model gentleman, instead of the vulgar brigand that was supposed, from descriptions of his raid upon the fine country house of Mr. Perdicaris and the capture and holding for ransom of the owner and his stepson. Mr. Perdicaris is authority for the statement that the ransom demanded is not merely a price for release, but to recoup losses suffered at the hands of the Bashaw of Tangier and the liberation of imprisoned members of his kabyle. Of course this was a very indirect and inartistic method of making reprisal to steal an American and an Englishman to compel the Bashaw of Tangier to settle; but as we have the word of Mr. Ion Perdicaris that Mr. Raisuli is the finest native gentleman he has known, we must either assume that the other native gentlemen have not been of a high standard or that Raisuli believed that he could bring the Bashaw of Tangier to an accounting by no other method so gentle and refined as by the capture of an American and a British subject who hitherto had been in no way mixed up in the affairs of brigand and bashaw.

"These are phases of Oriental native kindliness and gentility

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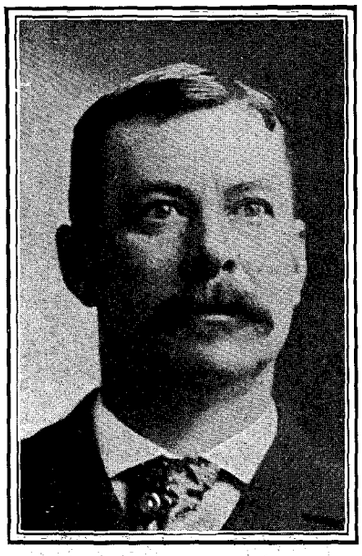
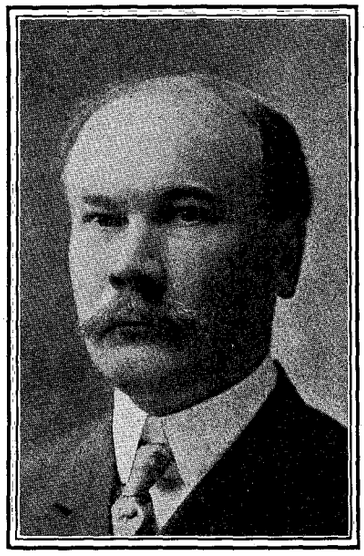


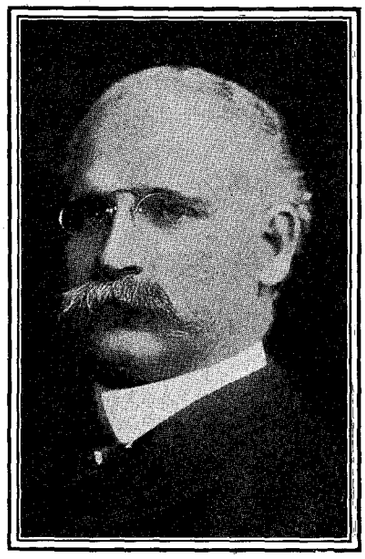
WILLIAM H. MOODY, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

Who relinquishes the post of Secretary of the Navy to become Attorney-General. The New York *Tribune* expects Secretary Moody to continue the enforcement of the anti-trust laws "without a break."



PAUL MORTON, OF ILLINOIS,

Who leaves the vice-presidency of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to become Secretary of the Navy. He is the son of President Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture, and was a Palmer Democrat in 1896, but voted for McKinley in 1900.



VICTOR H. METCALF, OF CALIFORNIA,

Who leaves the lower house of Congress to become Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Said to be the third man from the Pacific coast to sit in a presidential cabinet.

CABINET CHANGES.

and diplomacy which, it seems, have not been clearly understood, and, as Mr. Perdicaris is apparently a cultivated gentleman, it may be hoped that he will contribute an addition to the literature and ethics of brigandage which will be invaluable as a possible handbook for use in future complications. Meantime, no one need be alarmed about Mr. Perdicaris, as he seems to be enjoying himself. 'Our relief will be welcome,' he says, 'but you must not pity us too much.' Meantime also let us hope that Raisuli will soon gain refreshing sleep."

Mr. Perdicaris, in a letter to a friend, declares that Raisuli is "the most interesting and kindly hearted native gentleman it has been my good fortune to have known. It is impossible not to like the man." The Detroit *Free Press* is skeptical, saying that "an authentic photograph of Captive Perdicaris writing those lovely things about Raisuli would doubtless show the revolver at his ear."

THE SOUTH COVERED WITH COTTON.

THE "cotton madness" that has been affecting the South since the beginning of the great "boom" in that staple is now manifested in a tremendous acreage planted with the new crop. Last year the acreage was about 29,000,000; this year it is reckoned at from 31,800,000 to 32,350,000. It is about 40 per cent. in excess of the acreage that bore the great 11,250,000-bale crop of 1898-99. In some States, we are told by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, tobacco land is being given over to cotton, in Louisiana sugar-fields are being turned over to cotton-raising, and everywhere soil that has never been deemed in need of artificial richness is being stimulated this year by fertilizers to grow more cotton. At this prospect of a "bumper crop" the price is experiencing a serious sinking spell. On February 1 spot cotton in New York brought 17¼ cents a pound; now it brings about 11½, and is on a downward course. Enthusiasts who have been holding their cotton for 20 cents are not thought to be likely to get it soon.

The New York *Evening Post* sums up the cotton situation thus:

"The high prices obtained by the planters have had the inevitable result—the acreage has been increased. The experts differ as to the amount of the gain, *The Financial Chronicle* estimating it at 3,368,000 acres, and the Agricultural Department at 2,823,000 acres. Even the lower figure is enough to signify a striking change in the outlook, especially when the improved condition of the crop is taken into account. On June 1, 1903, the department estimated this at 74.1, but this year the figure is 83. If weather conditions are right and the boll weevil is kept under control, the yield this year will easily exceed that of any previous season. And even if the condition should decline to last year's ratio, the present acreage would mean a crop of a good deal more than 11,000,000 bales, against about 10,250,000 bales in 1903. This would indicate a surplus of about a quarter of a million bales above the highest annual consumption of American cotton in the past. Thus it is easy to see why, with spot cotton at 11.75 cents on Saturday, as against 17.45 in February, the contracts for the last quarter of the year, on the new crop, should be quoted at considerably under 10 cents."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, in looking back over the "boom," thinks that the farmers have won and the speculators have lost. It says:

"Now that the fog is beginning to disappear before the sunlight of history, one has no difficulty in perceiving that the farmers of the South were the real beneficiaries of the fierce speculation. The crop was a very small one—so small, indeed, that most careful observers were firmly persuaded that the Government and the correspondents of this newspaper had grossly exaggerated the damage wrought by the elements and the boll-weevil in combination. In ordinary circumstances the truth would have been established long after the bulk of the yield had passed from gin to spindle. Happily, events took the opposite course. Prices were lifted to dizzy heights while the movement was at the maximum, so that the subsequent declines have affected the unsold remnants alone. The crop of 1904 will have brought in something like $700,000,000 in hard cash, and is thus equivalent to three of the bumpers which left this section so poor. . . . .

"Speculators do not like to be told that they have been the farmer's best friends, but the record of this campaign will admit of no other construction. After all, a great market is simply a parallelogram of forces. The bulls push one way, the bears another, and the diagonal is thus traced in rough, but effective, fashion. The South would have sold a small crop at a paltry price, if no day-dreamers had been abroad in the land. As it is, the 'hayseed' may chuckle while the 'talent' digest the venom of their spleen."

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THE VLADIVOSTOK RAIDERS.

WHILE Admirals Alexeieff and Makaroff have met with reversals on the sea and Kuropatkin and his generals are being defeated on land, the only cheering spot in the Russian sky is the work of Admirals Skrydloff and Bezobrazoff, who command the Vladivostok squadron. Opposed to them is Admiral Kamimura, who seems to be at a loss to know what to do, since he has failed to locate the Russian war-ships. The Japanese are demanding that he be removed, and some of his critics go so far as to suggest that he commit suicide. The Vladivostok squadron has recently made raids in the Japan Sea and the straits of Korea, interrupting Japan's transport service whenever possible. As briefly stated in last week's issue, three Japanese transports were sunk and about 1,000 men drowned in a raid by the Russian ships, on June 15. It is feared that future raids may be as successful, but the Springfield *Republican* doubts whether the Japanese will permit them to be repeated. The powerful Japanese squadron, under Admiral Kamimura, was supposed to have full control of the sea on which these raids occurred. Kamimura, it will be recalled, was in command of the fleet when it was blockading Vladivostok, and on one occasion permitted the Russian vessels to leave the harbor. The removal of Admiral Kamimura is thought probable.

The New York *World*, in speaking of the work of the Vladivostok cruisers, says that "thus far the best work in the Russian navy has been done by the few vessels at Vladivostok. The large armored cruisers there have shone by comparison with the idle battle-ships at Port Arthur." The New York *Tribune* praises Admiral Skrydloff's work, and declares that "Russia has cause to regret, and Japan to be profoundly thankful, that Admiral Skrydloff was not in command at Port Arthur at the outbreak of the war. If he had been, that circumstance would probably have meant much money, many men, and some ships saved to Russia. It might have meant heavy losses to Japan. Indeed, it is not too much to say that it might have meant a turning of the scales of war." The Boston *Herald* makes these interesting observations regarding the raids:

KAMIMURA,
The outwitted Japanese admiral.

"It had been stated in the Peking despatches that a detachment of the Japanese fleet has been cruising off Vladivostok to prevent the Russian ships from regaining the shelter of the forts. The fact that the Russian flying squadron is officially reported as back in Vladivostok harbor is the best possible proof that the Japanese blockade of this port existed only on paper. Admittedly, with the limited number of ships at their disposal, the Japanese have no easy task to protect their transports, guard Port Arthur, and follow the Russian flying squadron. It is also possible that the damage inflicted on the Japanese fleet is more serious than has been admitted at Tokyo. Possibly some of the reports of disabled Japanese cruisers that have been denied by the Japanese authorities were really supported by the facts."

Carelessness on Japan's part in conducting her transport service, some papers believe, is responsible for the loss. "It is hazardous business," says the Washington *Times*, "to send a flotilla of transports out to sea in war times without a convoy, even tho a nation has theoretical command of the sea. To do so, however, when this command of the sea is not even theoretical, as the raid of the Vladivostok squadron proved was the case, indicates either downright inefficiency or a momentary lapse of military consciousness." But the Chicago *Record-Herald* believes the Japanese deliberately took the risk of losing one or more transports. It remarks:

BEZOBRAZOFF,
The Russian Admiral who is playing hide-and-seek with Kamimura.

"Doubtless in Russia great enthusiasm is aroused over the sinking of the transports. No one will grudge the Russians their joy, for they have certainly had thus far little enough occasion for anything of the kind. Nevertheless, it would be hard to show how the raid had really helped the Russian cause. Japan has, it is true, a certain number of soldiers the fewer, and in case the war is greatly prolonged so that she needs every soldier she can muster she will feel the loss. In addition she is delayed a few days in her work of reinforcing her Manchurian armies. But that is all. She has in no respect undergone any disadvantageous change in her position as against the Russian forces, and that is the only thing that really counts.

"It is very natural to ask why it is that Japan has exposed herself to such losses as these, and whether she has not shown bad management in allowing the Vladivostok fleet to make such raids at all. Whether Admiral Kamimura is in any way to blame depends upon his orders and upon where he is stationed. The probability, however, is that Japan deliberately took the risk of the loss of a transport now and then, and of a possible bombardment of her coast cities, rather than take the greater risk that would be entailed by an effective and continuous blockade of the port of Vladivostok."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AMONG its other qualities, a life preserver should be able to float.—*The Chicago News.*

WHAT the Russians need in their fighting is less reserve and more reserves.—*The Baltimore American.*

IN COLORADO.—That mob law by a mob is bad, but mob law by state authorities is pretty nearly a finishing stroke.—*The Chicago Advance.*

WE see no reason to believe that Carl Schurz would have been the worse an American if he had come over on a $10 ticket.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

ATLANTA is promised the biggest Fourth of July celebration ever held in the South since the war. Atlanta is back in the Union.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

"THE Japs would make great legislators," says the Philadelphia *North American.* Probably because they go after everything in sight.—*The Denver Republican.*

THE Russians still insist that they haven't yet begun to fight. We do not believe they will be able to get up any argument on that point.—*The Augusta Chronicle.*

JUDGING by Russia's official list of losses, she must have had a whole lot of men whose disappearance does not constitute a loss.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

AN insane woman in Indiana has had her reason restored by mud baths. The treatment will be tried on some other subjects at the St. Louis convention.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is easy enough to understand how such an office as that of Governor-General of Finland might have to do considerable searching for the man.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THEATRICAL ART IN JAPAN.

AN exhaustive "History of Theatrical Art in Ancient and Modern Times," by the eminent Danish actor, Dr. Carl Mantzius, has been made available, through translation, to English readers. The author asserts that historians of dramatic literature have shown a curious neglect of the Japanese drama. This is the more surprising because "the development through which the national theater of Japan has passed from its ritual origin shows in many ways a striking resemblance to our medieval forms of scenic art," and hence furnishes a subject of peculiar interest. Certain so-called "temple-plays" exist which bear not only a close resemblance to those of China, but also to European medieval "mysteries." While it may be doubted that the plays owe their origin to the influence of Chinese civilization, it is certain that no determining influence can have been derived from Europe. The comment of Dr. Mantzius is as follows:

A JAPANESE THEATRE.
Showing the two peculiar parallel extensions of the stage traversing the whole length of the auditorium.

"These remarkable similarities recur constantly in the history of dramatic art, as well as in the general history of mankind; but we must no doubt be careful not to conclude anything from this circumstance but that the human mind at equal stages of civilization always seems to work under the same laws, and, therefore, produces results which, even in widely different nations, are surprisingly alike. . . . . .

"The Japanese, who are of a receptive nature, with a marked tendency to imitation of all foreign things and customs, soon came strongly under the influence of Chinese civilization, and this influence was very marked in regard to the stage. A kind of Chinese drama was created, while the national drama remained in its primitive, half-pantomimic state, just as in Europe the national scenic art of the Middle Ages was stopped in its growth by the direct imitation of classical literature introduced by the Renaissance. It is not unlikely that the Japanese theater of the present day will receive a similar influence from Europe, and that ere long we shall see French matrimonial dramas acted in coats of some sort and tall hats by the small inhabitants of the 'sun-land,' and see therewith the loss of every characteristic of the national scenic art. But at present these characteristics still exist; they are even so marked and so different from anything known in any other nation that they deserve some attention."

Whereas the drama and the art of acting have kept close to Chinese types, says Dr. Mantzius, the construction of the stage has undergone great alterations. "The Japanese, with their bright and restless imagination, could not long be contented with the simple, uninteresting frame within which their emotional and graphic plays were represented, and which for centuries had satisfied the conservative Chinese. So they created a stage which corresponded better with the character of their dramas, and a few of these reforms are indeed so ingenious that it would be worth while to consider whether they might not be of use to European theaters." The form of the stage resembles in simplicity that of the Chinese with the following exception:

"As one of the peculiar characteristics of the Japanese stage we may mention two parallel passages which traverse the whole length of the auditorium and lead up to the background of the hall. These passages are on a level with the boxes on the floor, and are used by the actors for going up to the stage; sometimes they will linger on the way and spend as long as ten minutes in expressing their feelings by pantomimic play. Of course these passages have no decorations at all. Contrary to Chinese custom, the Japanese theater is comparatively very advanced in its scenic painting, and accessories and requisites are executed with an exceedingly realistic accuracy."

Of the ingenious Japanese method of scene-shifting we read:

"Both the Japanese and Chinese historical drama require a multitude of changes, but while the Chinese—like the Shakespearean—drama disdains all decorative art, the Japanese, centuries ago, found out an easy and ingenious way of frequent scene-shifting. On a previous page, where the Japanese pantomime is mentioned, we quoted a sentence from an old book of travels in Japan, and promised an explanation of the following words: 'The principal accessories of the stage, such as wells, bridges, gates, houses, gardens, mountains, or animals, are represented as naturally as possible, *and are so contrived that, just as on the European stage, they can instantly be removed or taken to pieces at a given signal.*' Evidently the traveler did not understand how these changes were effected, or he would scarcely have omitted to describe the proceeding; at any rate he would not have compared it with European scene-shifting. The thing is done in this way: the floor of the stage in its whole length and width consists of a circular plate, which can be turned round like the disks on which our railway engines are shunted. This plate is divided by the back-cloth into two halves, only one of which is visible to the public at a time. At a given signal the scene is shifted by turning the plate with all that is on it. The actors continue talking till they are out of sight, and the other half comes round and faces the public. Owing to this simple contrivance, the Japanese need not recoil from any changes of scene, and they make such ample use of it that half a score of turnings may be counted in an hour.

"While this invention might seem practical enough to be used even in well-developed European machinery, we meet with another peculiar arrangement which is quite incompatible with our ideas of illusion. It is the living machine which Bousquet calls the *shadow*. Each actor on the boards is followed by a disguised figure dressed in black and with a black hood on its head. The only business of this strange apparition is to wait upon the actor by handing to him the objects he wants, placing chairs, lighting up his face when the stage is dark, etc. Though at first it is irritating to the foreign spectator to see this black figure constantly wandering about the stage, it is said that the eye can get accustomed to it and at last find it indispensable.

"Theatrical art in Japan shows a great tendency to purely mechanical imitation of indifferent realistic details, and at the same time to grossly exaggerate passion in its most palpable forms. Violent paroxysms of fury and vengeance, crude pathological imitations of the horrors of agony, seem to be the special attainments of the Japanese actor, by which he reaps his greatest fame. Nor does he spare himself in performing these tasks. The worst European ranter is a mere log compared with the Japanese hero when he gets into a passion. His diction flies up and down in the most

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violent contrasts, now shaking the walls with sonorous voice, now wheezing almost inaudibly, all in a uniform rhythmic chanting declamation which does not in the least resemble human speech. Sometimes he can find no words, and stops altogether, expressing the climax of his fury only through pantomimic action. It is in these scenes that the Japanese actor attains the perfection of pantomimic art: he foams, grinds his teeth, rolls his eyes, tears great tufts of hair out of his head, rolls on the floor in terrible convulsions, and dies, amid the cheers of the public, a slow death, of which the audience is not spared a single rattle or the faintest sigh.

"A French traveler who had been present at the performance of a sensational piece of this kind asked the famous Japanese actor, Sodjuro, why he exaggerated the efforts of his voice and the violence of his gestures to such a degree. 'It does not seem to me that a *daïmio* or warrior speaks like that,' he added. 'No,' the actor replied; 'but if we behaved on the stage as people do in ordinary life, *who could see that we were heroes?*'

"This remark indeed expresses the essence of the Japanese people's conception of art: its ideal representation of man consists in a sharply drawn exaggeration."

ASPECTS OF FRENCH ART TO-DAY.

THE yearly manifestation of the art world on the banks of the Seine makes more or less timely certain reflections of the influence of Paris upon her painters and sculptors to be found in a new volume of "appreciations" called "Adventures Among Pictures," by Mr. C. Lewis Hind, sometime editor of the London *Academy*. The primacy of Paris in the art world and the power which she wields for good or ill are thus indicated by the author:

"After all, the salons do represent French art, for Paris is the school as well as the patron. And when you find that a painter was born in Barcelona, or Sweden, or Philadelphia, you also find against his name that he is *élève de* Cabanel, or Laurens, or Gerôme, or Harpignies. Paris sits smiling by her river, and all the joyous student life of the world chatters and learns, happy in hospitable arms. How well they catch her tricks, her cleverness, her irresponsibility, her gaiety, her dexterity. She is the prisoner of herself, and she makes her children and her foster-children prisoners of themselves: how seldom does one of them learn from her to be free and unafraid without amazement. What physical strength her painter children show! There are pictures in the salons, you can hardly call them pictures, those enormous, glittering stage scenes, that the eye wanders slowly over, forgetting the first square yard by the time the last square yard is mastered."

French art of to-day, we read, does not show any signs of progressing. There is technical skill in abundance, but one has only to visit the Luxembourg Gallery or the Pantheon to recognize that this is not the great period of French art. The spirit which actuates French sculpture is much the same, says the author. It is "very much alive, daring anything in the sun of popular favor that shines upon it." The English treat sculpture as if it were a poor relation, adds Mr. Hind; the French honor sculpture as if it were the son and heir. Nevertheless as in painting so in sculpture, "the shouters get the attention, and he who has once begun to shout must shout each year louder than the last. He who does not shout must be content to wait as Rodin waited." The sculpture shown in the salons of recent years gives an impression of the vitality of this branch of art in France, but also of the feverish desire on the part of many French sculptors by means of size or of extravagance of design to outvie one another. We read:

"Pressing into the service of sculpture themes which are manifestly unsuited to it they offer a wide choice of subject, such as Jacob wrestling with the angel, or a realistic group showing an obese publican pouring out absinthe behind a bar, while in front an agonized wife and child bend over a workman screaming in a fit of delirium tremens. You may see the foolish virgins of Scripture writhing one with another in despair, and hammering at the closed marble door (modern knocker), or Bulgarians acclaiming Alexander II. their liberator. You may see in the Chartres monument to Pasteur a countryside wherein a bewildered flock of sheep gaze in astonishment at a group of scientists, including, I believe, M. Pasteur himself, experimenting on a captured companion; or, if you prefer it, Absolom hanging by his hair from the boughs of a tree. There are groups as big as the wall of a house, and pieces so tiny that you could drop them into your pocket. Everywhere are talent, dexterity, and fertility of invention, hardly anywhere the strong man of personal vision doing his own work."

The temper of these comments, if somewhat pessimistic as to present tendencies in French art, may be corrected by a note on French sculpture elsewhere in the volume. It gives a vision of the attitude of encouragement toward her sculptors in the assumption of which France makes herself preeminent. Says Mr. Hind:

"France encourages her sculptors: in Paris and in other towns throughout the land they are bidden to spur their imaginations and to mature their skill that France may be glorified and her splendid past made to minister to her present. Wherever you walk in Paris the eye is again and again delighted by a vista that opens through wide streets revealing some monument of heroic size, some impression of prancing horses, outstretched wings and flying figures sounding trumpets in the clear air. The genius of France for the architectural prevision sense that relates topographical improvements one to another never fails her. When she threw the Alexander III. bridge across the Seine and placed dazzling gilt groups on high stone pillars at either end she knew they would allure the roving eye and conduct it onward to the sombrous gilt of the Invalides dome; when she built the two palaces of art amid the chestnuts of the Champs-Elysées on either side of the approach road to the bridge and placed on them great symbolical groups of stone figures that lean out over Paris, proclaiming with flamboyant gestures that here is the art center of the world, she knew that those heroic stone groups would encourage her sculptors to dare, to penurize themselves in producing year after year those monuments to La Gloire that France loves. And she can do so without fearing that the passion for the Titanesque, for the monument that gives wings to the street, will spoil the taste of her sons, for in the Louvre, in their quiet, cool places, stand through all the changes of taste and the wounds of time those two matchless examples of eternal beauty—the Winged Victory and the Venus of Milo. With her intense modernity and love of novelty, France keeps her reverence for the old. The gilt figures on the Alexander III. Bridge flash readily at the spectator; but the Winged Victory must be sought, not without trouble, in the interminable corridors of the Louvre. You meet her suddenly flying through the air on that archaic boat, and you know that before you is one of the most beautiful things that the world has produced."

THE CENTENARY OF GEORGE SAND.

IN Paris, on July 1st, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Sand is celebrated, and a statue by the well-known French sculptor Sicard will be unveiled in the garden of the Luxembourg. At the Comédie-Française the famous "François le Champi" will be played. Others of this author's best-known pieces will be rendered at the Odeon. The statue is a government enterprise, and represents, not the middle-aged French authoress and woman of the world, but a young, beautiful, romantic woman —George Sand when she came to Paris in 1831.

L'Illustration, in an appreciation of George Sand, says:

"She was fleeing from her husband; and, several years afterward, she obtained her liberty. But her first novels give voice to those sufferings which she underwent in her married life. She has branded the egoism and awkwardness of certain husbands. She has created the type of the woman who is not understood, which all literature abused so much until Flaubert rendered justice in his 'Madam Bovary.' But the revolt of George Sand was sincere and justified. In demanding more independence for women, in attacking the hypocrisy of the world, she opened the way for such writers as Alexander Dumas, fils, or Paul Hervieu. Her generosity in the defense of her sisters knew no bounds. Herself independent, she took up the cause of all the oppressed. She saw too clearly all the natural and social inequalities to remain unmoved."

Jules Claretie, writing in *L'Echo des Deux Mondes* (the French literary semi-monthly published at the University of Chicago) de-

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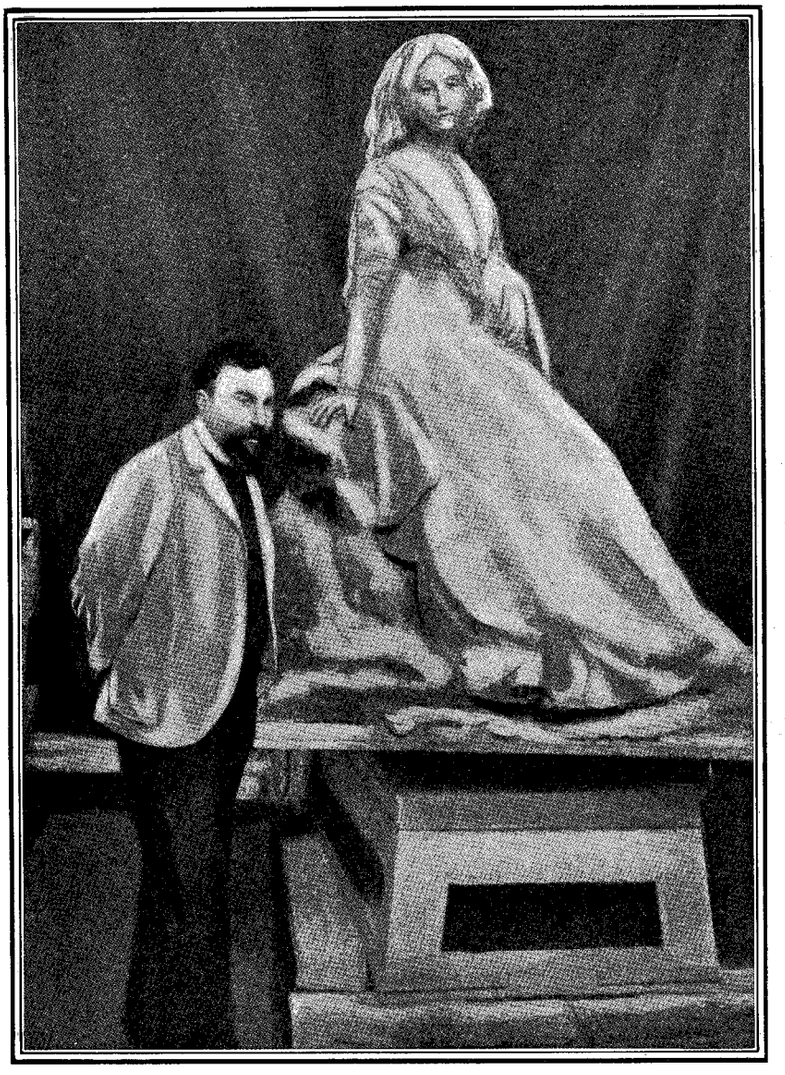
clares that M. Sicard's statue is remarkably well done, and expresses the character of the woman much better than any of our pictures of her later in life. She was a poet and a heroine, he says, a dreamer of happiness. M. Claretie finds the influence of Russian literature strongly evident in Mme. Sand's work. He traces the influence of Dostoyevski especially. He is also sure that Mme. Sand was a diligent reader and a devoted disciple of Jean Jacques Rousseau. "An artist, she was also a landscape painter and poet, but, above all, human; a woman among women, with the robust nature of a man, and yet a depth of maternal possibilities like the earth itself, which she loved."

The Paris daily newspaper, *Figaro*, is publishing in a series the hitherto unedited letters of George Sand, which are announced to appear in book form in Brussels in a few weeks. The love-letters of Alfred de Musset to Mme. Sand are remarkable for their passion and poetic expression, even when their author is considered. Most of the illustrated journals of the continent reproduce the photograph of the statue, and comment appreciatively. *Blancho y Negro*, of Madrid, asserts there is no doubt that George Sand is the greatest French writer after Balzac.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MODEL OF GEORGE SAND'S STATUE,

Unveiled in Paris on July 1. The sculptor, Sicard, stands beside his work.

A GENIUS UNIQUE IN ENGLISH PROSE.

"MR. CONRAD'S books, I say it without fear of contradiction, have no counterparts in the entire range of English literature. They are peculiarly, arrestingly original." Thus writes Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., in the *The North American Review* (June.) And he goes on to tell us more of this writer who, tho not an Englishman, has developed new possibilities in English prose.

Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski, now known only as Joseph Conrad, was born in Poland in 1856. He acquired French in his infancy, together with his native tongue; but of English he knew not a word until he had attained his nineteenth year. As a mere lad he went to sea, and for nearly a score of years he followed the profession of a sailor in all corners of the world, with no inkling of the career that finally awaited him. During all this time, altho "he never put pen to paper, save to write up his log-book," he read widely of both English and French literature. It was in 1894 that Mr. Conrad, seized suddenly by a desire to rest, determined to spend six months ashore. Accordingly he took lodgings in London, but soon found the life of inactivity intolerable. It was at this time, when he had reached the age of thirty-eight, that an overpowering impulse moved him to write. Says Mr. Clifford:

"The fact that he debated within himself seriously as to the choice of the language in which he should elect to write will be found to be full of significance to any thoughtful student of his work. French at first attracted him more than English. Flaubert and Guy de Maupassant fascinated him as did no modern English authors, and, so far as he can be said to have any literary parents, they are to be sought for in France, not in England or America. The love of the one and only word was a passion born quick and whole in him, and for a space he thought that the more delicate, subtle, and dainty speech would best serve his purposes. But for many years he had sailed under the old red ensign; his friends were mostly English; his sympathies were with the men of English race whom he had found scattered through the crannies of the world. Men of British breed, it seemed to him, would perhaps understand the things of which he had to tell as no other men could do. In the end, therefore, he decided upon the use of English; but admiration of the French stylists, of French delicacy and workmanship, of French subtlety, of French illusiveness and allusiveness, remained strong in him, and to this influence he owes not a little of the force, the vividness, the distinction of his prose. Let any man possessed of the critical faculty read a page of Mr. Conrad's work with this knowledge in his mind, and he will find that a very real light is cast thereby upon the more effective peculiarities of this style. Add to this, that the author is a Slav by birth and tradition, and that he possesses in an intensified form the somber but strongly individual outlook of his people, and it will be recognized that he combines in his person a mental equipment of so unusual a character that, backed as it is by literary instinct and ability of a very high order, it could not fail to produce remarkable results."

The six months spent ashore resulted in the publication of Mr. Conrad's first book, "Almayer's Folly," which deals with phases of life on the east coast of Borneo. Since then he has published "Tales of Unrest," "The Nigger of the 'Narcissus,'" "Lord Jim," "Youth," and "Typhoon." "In every instance"—and here the writer quotes Mr. Conrad's own phrases—"he has 'snatched, in a moment of courage, from the remorseless rush of time, a passing phase of life,' and, approaching the task 'in tenderness and faith,' he has held up 'unquestioningly, without choice and without fear, the rescued fragment before all eyes in the light of a

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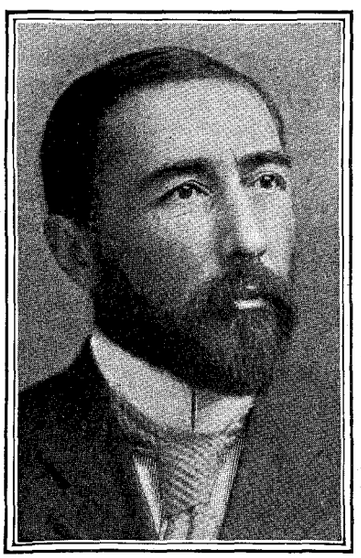
cere mood.'" He has 'disclosed its inspiring secret; the stress and passion within the core of each convincing moment.'"

Mr. Clifford quotes from a published article of Mr. Conrad's the following passage, which he considers a statement of the author's literary creed:

"It is only through complete, unswerving devotion to the perfect blending of form and substance; it is only through an unremitting, never-discouraged care for the shape and the ring of sentences that an approach can be made to plasticity, to color; and the light of magic suggestiveness may be brought to play for an evanescent instant over the commonplace surface of words: of the old, old words, worn thin, defaced by ages of careless usage. The sincere endeavor to accomplish that creative task, to go as far on that road as his strength will carry him, to go undeterred by faltering, weariness or reproach, is the only valid justification for the worker in prose. And if his conscience is clear, his answer to those who, in the fulness of a wisdom which looks for immediate profit, demand specifically to be edified, consoled, amused; who demand to be promptly improved, or encouraged, or frightened, or shocked, or charmed, must run thus: My task which I am trying to achieve is, by the power of the written word to make you hear, to make you feel—it is, before all, to make you *see*. That—and no more, and it is everything. If I succeed, you shall find there, according to your deserts, encouragement, consolation, fear, charm—all you demand; and, perhaps, also that glimpse of truth for which you have forgotten to ask."



MR. JOSEPH CONRAD.

Of his style a critic says: "It is wholly unlike that of any writer who has hitherto used the English language, and may be regarded as embodying a discovery of yet another use to which our tongue can be put."

Of Mr. Conrad's books Mr. Clifford writes:

"The matter is in a sense the common property of all the world, or of that section of the world which has roamed widely; but from the outset the reader is made conscious of an intensely individual point of view, a special outlook upon life, of a constructive imagination working upon lines different to those common to Englishmen, of a profound comprehension of the psychology of a certain class of character, and withal of a somber force and a forth-right sincerity that compel recognition of the essential truth revealed. The manner, as opposed to the matter, is even more striking, even more original. It is wholly unlike that of any writer who has hitherto used the English language as his vehicle of expression, and may indeed be regarded, in some sort, as embodying a discovery of yet another use to which our tongue can be put. Curiously free from the trammels of recognized convention, at times rugged and even harsh, packed with phrases which, while they create the precise impression aimed at as they alone could do, yet have about them a certain exotic flavor, Mr. Conrad's style is one obviously born in its author, not fashioned painfully by his ingenuity, and so is felt to be free from all taint of affectation. Just as the apostles after Pentecost 'began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance,' so Mr. Conrad writes with the utterance that is *given* to him, the utterance which is his through the circumstances of birth, race, experience, training, and even tradition, all of which, in his case, are widely different to those of any other great figure in English literature, ancient or modern."

One quality of his style, we read, is to give "the tiny picture, clean-cut as a cameo, that imprints itself upon the imagination, and yet has clinging about it the half-mystical haze of fancy and sentiment which is one of the secrets of this writer's magic." His is a notable achievement, a tremendous success, concludes Mr. Clifford, "and we have cause for thankfulness because circumstances have chanced to give to this man of keen observation, delicate perception, and subtle intelligence a unique training and experience, and withal so complete a mastery over our magnificent language—the language which he only began to learn in his nineteenth year."

THE REVIVAL OF HEBREW LITERATURE.

ONE of the most remarkable results of the conquests of the First Napoleon was the renaissance of Hebrew literature, which had lain dormant during long centuries of oppression. Philip Berger (writing in *La Revue*) declares that it was the hope of national regeneration, raised by Napoleon's wonderful career of conquest, which awakened in the Hebrew, particularly in Russia, the old poetic fervor. The Jewish literature of the nineteenth century followed closely, he says, upon the movement of the ideas which permeated politics at the beginning of that era. The projects for reform, inaugurated by Alexander I., and his efforts to ameliorate the material and intellectual conditions of the Jews; then the insurrection of Poland in 1831 and its consequences; compulsory military service; and then, finally, the action of Alexander II. with the abolition of the old-time military service, the terrible Cahals, and the complete civil emancipation of the Hebrews,—all these, like the oppression and the captivity in Babylon, brought out a psalm from the Jewish soul. Many excellent writers appeared. There was Luzzato, the promoter of the renaissance in Italy in the eighteenth century; the philosopher Krochmal, who formulated the Jewish cosmogony; Isaac, son of Levenson, the emancipator of the Jews of Volhynia; Mapau, the chief of the romantic school; and the two greatest of all, Gordon, the Prophet of Despair, the Jeremiah of modern Judaism, and Smolensky, the apostle of Zionism. "Their history is identical: A youth, sad and pinched, passed far from the light in privations and study, but transfigured by the idealistic pursuit of one idea." It was a beautiful language in which they wrote, not the vulgar jargon, but the ancient language of psalms of Israel, with its poetry, its floweriness, its love of nature, and its realism, which Mapau described when he said: "I can fathom the ancient Latin, with its majestic vigor; the German, with its profound significance; the French, full of its charming, fascinating expressions; the Russian in the flower of its youth. Each of these languages has its own peculiar qualities; but thou alone, oh Hebrew tongue, thou art incomparable. How clear, how limpid are thy words, even in the midst of the ashes of thy ruins! The sound of thy phrases sings in my ear like a celestial harp."

This Hebrew renaissance received strong impetus from the journals published in the Hebrew language. In 1875, under the inspiration of the philosopher Mendelssohn and the poet Wessley, the first journal written in Hebrew, the *Hameassef* (The Collector), appeared. Later several others, including the *Hamaguid* and the *Haschahar*, the organ of the Zionists, were published. To-day, says this writer, there are more than twenty journals published in pure Hebrew, counting many thousands of subscribers. This writer concludes with a quotation from one of the psalm-like poems of the period: "You ask us who we are, we Jews. We are not a nation, nor a religious community. We are a sacrifice, the holy sacrifice of Jehovah, of which the whole earth is the altar."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE Far East" makes this month its first appearance in the field of monthly publications. The avowed purpose of the new magazine is to bring to the West a voice of the Far East, a voice that will make toward a fuller understanding between the Occident and the Orient. In the editorial foreword we read: "Altho the entire publication dons the civilized garment of civilized letters, the soul and heart of it all is—in fact, every line of it comes—from that benighted home-land of heathenism and the sun, called Nippon." The editor of "The Far East" is a Japanese. The magazine is published in New York.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HYPNOTISM AS A CURATIVE METHOD.

BY many persons hypnotism is regarded as lying in a borderland between proper and forbidden things. In the minds of some, the forbidden region is regarded as that of the occult, while with others it is simply that of quackery. The ordinary physician, altho he may know the literature of the subject, fights shy of hypnotism in medicine, and there seems to be a general feeling among educated people that it is better not to have too much to do with methods that are at once so powerful and so little under control. In an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, June 4), Dr. L. Menard shows how hypnosis may be used in an indirect way, in the treatment of certain affections that are hard to reach otherwise; and in the course of what he says, he takes occasion to explain the way in which the method works, as that is at present understood by the best authorities. Says Dr. Menard:

"When a subject is in the state of hypnosis, his mind accepts without control the ideas that are suggested to him, and these ideas are translated into actions. Hypnosis enables us to study, in the case of those who accept it and are sensitive to it, the influence of imagination on the organism. The subject who is persuaded that he can not raise his arm, open his eyes, rise from his chair, or cross a threshold, really experiences these forms of paralysis. He can not move because he is convinced of the impossibility of movement. In hypnosis, with or without sleep, if you give your subject a glass of water to drink, telling him that it is a strong purgative, he will experience its effects, as if it had been so in reality. . . . A man may thus be purged, paralyzed, made deaf or blind, by an idea.

"The idea need not have been introduced into the mind during hypnosis and by another person; it may spring up in the mind in an apparently spontaneous fashion, following a strong emotion due to the erroneous interpretation of a special sensation. . . . . .

"The individual who believes himself ill is really so; he is not an imaginary sick man, but a man who is sick because of his imagination. He may, as in hypnotic experiments, be dyspeptic or paralyzed or dumb by autosuggestion. To the psychic malady should correspond a moral psychic treatment directed to the cause, transforming or causing the disappearance of the conscious or subconscious fixed idea that is the cause of the whole trouble.

"The first thought that occurs to the mind of the physician is that it will be sufficient to hypnotize the patient, try to find out during the hypnosis what is the idea that causes the trouble, and then suggest a contrary idea. Dr. Janet has published very interesting observations along this line. . . . . .

"Suggestion is in such a case not purely imperative; it is not generally enough to say to the hypnotized subject, 'You shall no longer be paralyzed, you shall no longer have such and such a pain or trouble.' The physician must penetrate into the depths of his thoughts, and by a fine psychological analysis seize on the point of departure of his obsession, which, for example, may be a case of remorse or of fright.

"This is theoretically very ingenious, but all subjects are not susceptible to hypnosis, and even in the cases of those who are, repeated suggestion is not without inconvenience.

"By cultivating the tendency to passivity and credulity which is at the bottom of the hypnotic state, we cause in the subjects a sort of habitual automatism, a need for direction, which is injurious. Neuropaths are not apt to be self-controlled; we should strengthen in them the will-power, the power of control, and diminish the tendency to impulsive acts. Just the opposite is done in hypnotizing them; this makes them still less reasonable. The morbid symptom is sometimes cured but the psychic state is not bettered—the congenital or acquired weakness that makes them the sport of their impressions, incapable of throwing off their obsessions and of governing their emotions.

"The field of consciousness is limited; numbers of excitations reach our senses and stop in some way at the threshold of consciousness, which can not take them all in at once. A clerk going daily at the same hour to his office passes through the same streets, meets the same persons daily without seeing or recognizing them. If some shop on a street corner has been altered in appearance or closed, he notices the change, and nevertheless he had never remarked it before, he had never given it attention, or nothing but a distracted attention that penetrated only to his subconsciousness, to his lower mind. A person sees in a dream a lady that he thinks he has never seen before; next day, to his surprise, he meets her in the street. There is nothing supernatural about this. She lives in the same part of the town and he has met her before, but her image has remained in his subconsciousness. . . .

"The anesthesias, the paralyses of neuropaths are, according to Janet, cases of contraction of the field of consciousness. When we have awakened the attenuated sensibility by physical or other means, we have benefited the hysterical patient. It is by arousing the senses, by mechanotherapy and by directing conscious attention to the weakened organs, that Comar and Sollier are trying to cure neuropathic obsession.

"The restoration of sensibility may in unimportant cases be obtained by slight excitation; in grave cases the subject is plunged into a profound hypnotic state; the physician stands near him and excites him by saying: 'Feel, feel more, still more, keep it up, give careful attention.' He thus arouses the sluggish brain-centers. . . . The restoration of visceral sensitiveness follows that of cutaneous sensitiveness, and under the simple influence of the return of the senses, the awakening of the cortical centers, we shall see the fixed ideas disappear.

"In this method the action of hypnotism is indirect. The awakening of the senses brought about by its influence is accompanied by the disappearance of the fixed ideas that can not be acted upon by suggestion, according to Janet's method."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SINGULAR PROFESSION.

UNDER this heading a brief account of the services to medicine of Magdalena Gelby, an assistant at the General Hospital in Vienna, is given by M. Francis Marre in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 4). Magdalena was for twenty years one of the curiosities of this hospital, where she carried on the odd profession of a living manikin. Surgical students who were learning to perform operations on the nose or throat were allowed to practise on Magdalena aided by the wonderful control that habit had given her over her internal air passages. Says M. Marre:

"It may be easily understood how difficult it is for students to acquire the manual dexterity that is indispensable for operations in throat affections. It is enough to glance at an anatomical chart to see how delicate must be the simple insertion of tampons in the nasal fossæ. But Magdalena smoothed out all these difficulties.

"Habit had given her the singular faculty of making her vocal chords immovable at will for several minutes at a time, and of fixing her soft palate and tonsils, and the students, laryngoscope in hand, followed, in this convenient and truly perfect subject, the anatomical descriptions of the standard works. What would seem still more remarkable is that she acquired such command over her reflexes that she could either suppress or exaggerate them at will. Her vocal chords could be touched without contraction, so that it was possible for pupils to practise all the explorations indicated in the technique of laryngoscopy and rhinoscopy. Better still, Magdalena could exaggerate her reflexes at will, so as to habituate her pupils to overcome the resistances that offer themselves, in current practise, to the free passage of the instruments, according to the particular sensitiveness of each patient. All physicians know the difficulties of certain manipulations of the larynx; those who had the good fortune to practise them with Magdalena learned to overcome all obstacles and to carry their instruments to the most inaccessible parts. The catheterization of the Eustachian tube is sometimes prevented by a spasmodic contraction. . . . This Magdalena could produce at will, in order to teach novices the manipulation necessary to overcome it. She had even acquired a special sensitiveness of the mucous surfaces that enabled her to detect errors in operation and faults of direction. She could tell the exact position of an instrument in her nose, larynx, or pharnyx, and give directions to alter it when it was wrong.

"When the students had been well exercised in the manipulation of the instruments, and had learned how to direct them with precision, exactitude and method, Magdalena began a new kind of training. From her large black cloth bag she drew a collection of strange objects, destined to play the part of foreign bodies, and

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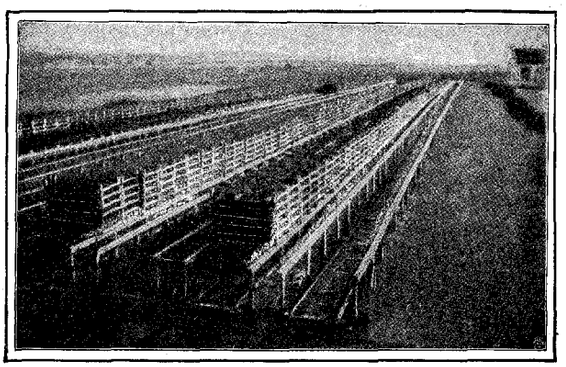
she introduced them into the different parts of the air passages in order that the students might search for them.

"Thanks to Magdalena Gelby, the Viennese laryngologists were able to acquire, before leaving the clinic, all the manual dexterity indispensable to the practise of their art, and they handled their patients with the sureness of touch of old practitioners who had grown gray in the harness. In this way she rendered great services to medicine and well deserved the small fee that her sittings brought.

"Here is a new career that presents itself to those who love strange occupations. Who wants to be a laryngologic manikin?" —*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE.

THIS name is given by *Popular Mechanics* to compressed briquettes of peat. One-seventh of the area of Ireland, it says, consists of peat bog, at present unprofitable, but soon to be worth as much as so many coal-mines, owing to improved and cheapened



OPEN AIR DRYING RACKS AT THE WORKS OF THE SCOTLAND PEAT INDUSTRIES.

Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

methods of collecting, drying, and preparing peat for fuel. Even now Sweden uses 2,000,000 tons of peat briquettes yearly, while within fifty miles of Chicago are unused fields of the substance containing enough to supply that city for a century. Of a new method of preparation the writer says:

"In this new process the peat is excavated from the bog by machinery and conveyed directly to the plant without the long delay of air-drying. Here it is packed into rotary cylinders, which are revolved at great speed, the peat being beaten by an interior heating device while the cylinders rotate. The centrifugal force expels the moisture so that it is a very low percentage. Then, by means of electrodes connected by conductors with a dynamo, the centrifugally dried peat is included in an electric circuit; the resistance of the peat generates heat and it is carbonized. A mass of black globules represents the results and retains all the valuable properties of the raw material. It then passes to kneading machines, and after being well kneaded it is either molded into briquettes or left to dry and harden, in which latter case it is afterward broken, screened, and graded.

"As has been stated, the value of this process lies greatly in the fact that in climates where the drying season is short it can be prepared despite the weather conditions. In Alaska a supply could hardly be prepared after other methods, and what a boon prepared peat fuel would be in that climate! It is a fact that the peat supply increases proportionately with the distance from the equator, and, under the eternal law of compensation, there must be some means by which it can be utilized in those cold countries where it abounds. Again, in the electrical process there is no loss, no escaping of valuable elements in the form of gases. One ton can be produced at the almost incredible cost of $1.21.

"Prepared peat is an almost smokeless fuel. It burns to the last vestige, leaves a clean, white ash and no clinker."

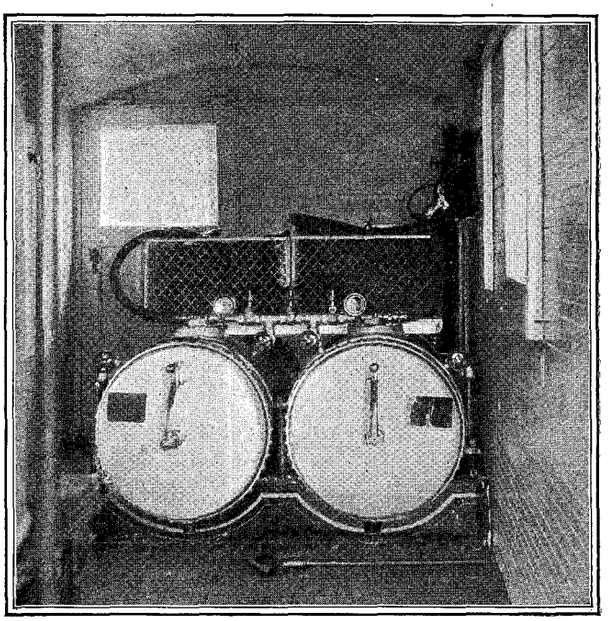
Ashes as an Asset.—Under this title, a writer in *The Lancet* points out that smokers are throwing away annually about 8,000 tons of valuable material—the same being the ashes of the tobacco that they consume. He says:

"As everybody knows, the ash left on burning tobacco is considerable and, as a matter of fact, the mineral matter of the tobacco leaf frequently amounts to as much as a fifth part of its weight. Thus, a ton of tobacco leaf would yield four hundredweights of ash which represents valuable mineral constituents withdrawn from the soil which have to be replaced by abundant manuring. It has been calculated that a ton of tobacco withdraws over a hundredweight of mineral constituents per acre of land. In 1901 the home consumption of tobacco in the United Kingdom was at the rate of two pounds per head, or a total of about 40,000 tons, which represents, at what is now a probably low computation, approximately 8,000 tons of ash annually committed to the winds or dissipated in some way or other. This would appear to be an astounding waste of material which must be of enormous value to the soil considering that 75 per cent. consists of calcium and potassium salts and 15 per cent. of magnesium and sodium salts, including nearly 5 per cent. of the essential constituent to all plants—phosphoric acid. On the face of it there would seem to be a fortune in store for that individual who could devise a successful means for the collection of tobacco ash, and it is great pity that so much valuable material should forever be lost to the soil without any attempt at direct restoration being made."

AN ELEVATED FIRE-ENGINE.

A NOVEL device for fire protection at terminals and yards, consisting of a fireproof car fitted with powerful chemical extinguishers, has recently been installed and tested by the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, of Chicago. The illustrations, which, together with the accompanying description, are from *The Street Railway Journal*, give an idea of the car, which is built on the body frame and trucks of an old coal car. To condense the description:

The car is 30 feet long and 8 feet wide outside. The house is 20 feet long, extends clear across the car, and has two doors and two windows. The house is covered completely with corrugated iron, and the floor of the 5-foot platform at each end is of ¼-inch steel



APPARATUS IN INTERIOR OF CAR.

Courtesy of *The Street Railway Journal* (New York).

plate. The entire structure is very strong and intended to withstand the impact of falling bodies.

In the car, at one side near the end, two duplicate horizontal pressure tanks are mounted side by side on the floor. Through the center of each tank from end to end runs a shaft, carrying two

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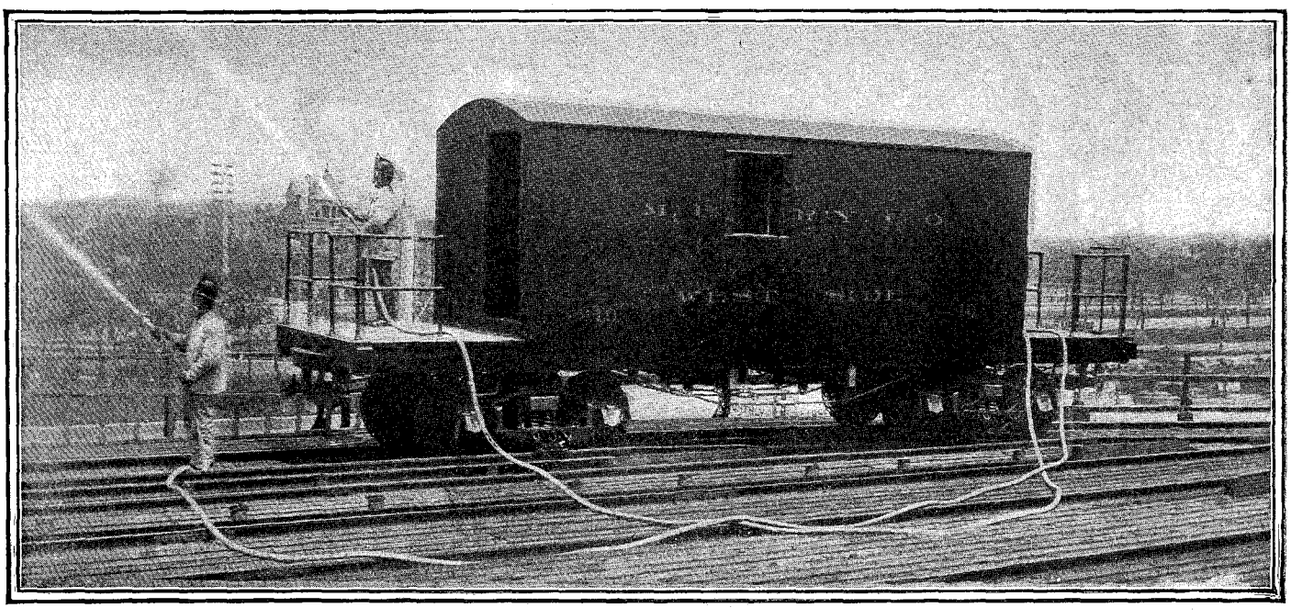

FIRE EXTINGUISHER CAR ON METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED, CHICAGO.
Courtesy of *The Street Railway Journal* (New York).

paddles, so bent and shaped as to form a cradle, wherein the acid solder or jar is set and held firmly while the whole shaft is rotated. This rotation of the shaft and paddles spills the acid out of its jar, and at the same time agitates the whole mixture, thus keeping up the pressure during the discharge.

On top of each tank is permanently fastened a heavy wire hose-basket. Each basket holds 150 feet of 1-inch chemical hose, and each hose line has a 250-pound pressure gage mounted near its controlling valve.

In the opposite corner stands an upright water-supply tank of 250 gallons capacity, mounted high enough off the floor to give a gravity flow into the pressure tanks opposite.

To put the apparatus into operation, one man leads out the hose and the other gives the crank a few swings and opens the proper valves. But one tank is discharged at a time, the second tank being reserved, to be discharged when the first is exhausted and is being refilled, thus maintaining a continuous stream—a priceless advantage in checking incipient conflagrations. One tank will run 7 minutes when supplying both hose lines simultaneously at 150 pounds pressure, and the recharging of a tank only requires 4 minutes to complete.

This car has no motor, and is intended for use at a yard or terminal, where it will be kept upon a short island in the main lead, next to the night despatcher's office, so that any motor car will be instantly available to move it. The Metropolitan Company is building four more similar cars, as this one has been demonstrated to be a great success.

A clear track will be kept through the middle of each yard, and the fire car can be run on this track and within reach of any car in a yard as soon as it arrives at a yard.

Danger in Warts and Moles.—That an ordinary harmless wart or mole, after years of existence, may suddenly be caused to develop into a malignant growth, was asserted by Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, in a paper read on June 7, before the American Academy of Medicine. He compared a wart to "a match that could produce a great conflagration," and recommended that all such growths should be removed during the harmless stage. Says *The Medical Record* in its report of the paper:

"He [Dr. Keen] pointed out that many of these moles and warts were congenital, or else, having arisen later, had persisted in apparent harmlessness for many years, and then, in consequence of injury, friction of the clothing, frequent scratching or other irritant, they began to increase in size, and were then already malignant. To wait until they began to grow would be waiting too long. He advocated that they should be removed with the skin in which they grow *before* any malignant change occurred—that is, during the period of quiescence. Twenty-five cases were reported, arising on almost all portions of the body. Of the twenty-five, eleven were known to have died, sometimes even in spite of multiple operations, or even amputation, and several others probably died."

In the discussion that followed, Dr. W. L. Rodman, of Philadelphia, said he felt Dr. Keen had rendered a great service in calling attention to this matter, and that his experience had been very similar to the author's. Dr. Robert F. Weir, of New York, stated his belief that every mole and wart had better be destroyed at once, while Dr. Ernest Laplace, of Philadelphia, considered that these cases usually occur in tissues of diminished resistance and believed old age to be a prominent predisposing factor. Altogether there was a disposition to regret the popular belief that these so-called "harmless" growths may safely be neglected.

WHERE DOES RADIUM COME FROM?

THE discovery that radium is continually disintegrating and passing into other forms makes it reasonably certain, independently of all theories on the subject, that the world's stock of that substance, which is apparently very small, must be continually recruited in some way. It has been suggested, as already noted in these columns, that radium itself is a temporary product of disintegration, perhaps of uranium or some other related metal. But a year's investigation of the matter by Frederick Soddy, one of the indefatigable workers along this line, apparently negatives this theory. Says *The Electrical Review:*

"The conclusions arrived at are that, if uranium changes into radium, less than one-ten-thousandth part of the theoretical quantity is produced during the first year's accumulation. This result may be explained by assuming the existence of intermediate forms between uranium and radium; but, from a general consideration of the whole question from the point of view of the disintegration theory, several such hypothetical forms, each with an extended life, must be assumed. This is not justifiable at present, and the evidence may be taken as indicating that uranium is not the parent element of radium. The question of the life of radium is discussed also by Mr. J. Joly. The decay of radium, as shown by Ramsay and Soddy, renders it out of the question to assume that the radium now existing on the earth is the residue of a larger quantity, reduced by decay to its present amount. If we carry backward so great a rate of change, we arrive at the existence of such large amounts, quite a few thousand years ago, as to postulate a red-hot earth almost within historical times. We are thus either compelled to assume that the rate of transformation observed does not

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apply generally to terrestrial radium, but only to radium separated by chemical treatment from pitchblende; or that the existing store of radium is derived by a steady supply from some substance of greater atomic weight. Assuming that uranium breaks down to form radium, and assuming as an approximation that from one-thousand kilograms of uranium the yield of radium, under most favorable conditions, would be one decigram, this, at the rate of decay of radium, would produce one-tenth milligram of substances of less atomic weight per year. In other words, the uranium breaks down at the rate of $\frac{1}{10\,000\,000\,000}$ part of its mass per year, and its average life is, according to this, ten thousand million years. On these assumptions, an interval of time is indicated which may be considered as a minor limit to the antiquity of matter in our part of the universe. As compared with this, geological time—as we guess it—is but little more than a moment in the being of so great an era, as thirty-six seconds is to an hour. It is interesting to note that the rate of change of thorium to thorium X affords the same average longevity for the atom of thorium."

ANIMAL AND RACIAL ODORS.

THAT every human being and every animal possesses an individual odor we know, altho generally our own sense of smell can not distinguish one from another, for the more sensitive scent of the dog does this with ease from the slightest traces. That the personal odor of an entire race has a character of its own we also know. In most cases this odor is displeasing to members of different races. The odor of the negro is often spoken of by white races as offensive, but it will be news to most of us that the odor of Europeans is quite as objectionable to the Japanese. A Japanese physician, Dr. Burtaro Adacki, has recently published some remarkable observations on this subject, we are told by a writer in *The American Inventor*, from whom we quote the following paragraphs:

"This physician states that 'it is certain that the Western peoples possess a natural odor which is not perceived by them, but which is clearly perceptible to the yellow race.' After a certain length of time, however, both Japanese and Chinese who have taken up their residence in Europe become habituated to this odor, it being the experience of these European residents that the odor of Europeans, which at first was intolerable, after several weeks' residence becomes supportable.

"Every living animal possesses in general a characteristic odor—horses, dogs, cats, etc., man himself having an emanation which is a part of the race and which may be individual and variable with age and condition of health. The sudoriparous glands produce the emanation perceived by the sense of smell, altho it is true that the Chinese and Japanese have little or no odorous emanation. When these races perspire, their perspiration has no odor, a fact which is doubtless chiefly a question of race, altho also probably one of alimentary régime. In the white races observers who possess an acute sense of smell can distinguish solely by this means those persons who follow a vegetarian régime and those who eat meat, at times the difference between these two classes of persons being very pronounced. The individuals who nourish themselves on meat exhale, under the influence of the fermentation of cutaneous secretions, a much stronger odor than vegetarians. Experimenters in ethnography know that there exist provincial odors, the odor of Brunswick being different from that of Bavaria, that of Savoy different from that of Normandy.

"The Japanese are chiefly vegetarians, and for this reason their skin exhales odors which are scarcely perceptible; but here clothing plays its rôle, for if we superimpose many layers of tissue closely around the body, perspiration is produced, and with it the odor of disassimilation. The race and individual color also have a certain influence, since brunettes, blondes, and red-haired people all exhale very different odors of the body."

The Speed of a Landslide.—Photographs accompanying a recent report of the Canadian Geological Survey on the great landslide of last year at Turtle Mountain in the Canadian Rockies show some features of remarkable interest. Says *The Sun* (New York), in a note on the report:

"One photograph shows the whole width of the valley, across which the rock débris was heaped up as a cartman dumps a load of coal. The boundary wall on the left is Turtle Mountain, rising black above the plain; but the entire center of this eastern face from top to bottom is gouged out to a width of perhaps an eighth of a mile, and the broad scar shows perfectly white, for the rock is limestone. But what seems most astonishing of all is the stream of white rock fragments and dust piled up on the comparatively level floor of the valley and stretching for two miles eastward from the foot of Turtle Mountain. Like a wave, it may be said to have broken against the sides of the opposite mountain wall, dashing up against the obstacle and throwing thousands of tons of débris 400 feet up the slope of the eastward mountain. This broad band of white, stretching across the valley plain, otherwise somber in tone, gives a most impressive idea of the mighty force of the propulsive power which in the twinkling of an eye piled up this wall across the valley. It is not difficult to understand it, however, when we consider the fact. The area of the rock on the mountain-side which broke away measures 1.03 square miles, of an average thickness of 45 feet. The weight of the mass which was precipitated down the mountain is estimated at 90,796 tons. Rock slides of this magnitude have not been recorded in the Alps, and none so large is known to have occurred in the Canadian Rockies. When we remember that a large part of this rock fell from a height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the valley, it is not astonishing that the débris was shot across the lowland almost as a projectile leaves a cannon. The estimates as to the time occupied by the movement range from twenty seconds to two minutes. From all the evidence it is probable that the time which elapsed between the first crash and complete rest did not exceed 100 seconds, and may have been somewhat less. The distance from the summit of Turtle Mountain to the end of the slide is about two and a half miles; and those awakened by the roar had scarcely time to do more than to rise from their beds before all was over. The European geologist Heim estimates that the blocks in the great slide at Elm traveled a mile and a half in from ten to thirty seconds. The material leaped from a projecting shelf, right across the valley; and on this account the movement was probably more rapid than in the case of the Turtle Mountain slide."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE distinction of being the only European country without a railroad, which is at present enjoyed by Iceland, is soon to be taken from her, according to a contributor to *The Railway Age*, who writes: "The first track, it is stated, will probably soon be begun by an English company recently formed for the purpose of working the sulfur-mines at Theisstareykir, in the north of Iceland. The mines are about seventeen miles from Huavik, the nearest harbor to which the proposed railway will run."

AN account of Prof. W. G. Atwater's recent visit to Paris, published in *L'Abstinence*, states that when M. Duclause and a small number of physicians who had defended his theory of the food value of alcohol welcomed him warmly and praised his courage in stating facts that were opposed by the public, he said in reply that the elementary properties of alcohol were very circumscribed and that alcohol, after all, was an evil aliment, which it is difficult to employ without danger. Later he said: "We affirm that alcohol is an aliment, but M. Duclause affirms that it is a good aliment, an excellent aliment, while I say it is an evil aliment, a detestable aliment." His French defenders finally concluded that he had been forced to retract his earlier opinions which they had accepted and defended as final. The incident, we are told, "destroyed their faith in American science and American teachers."

"DID you know this telephone business has resulted in a telephone-ear?" said a clerk whose work called him constantly to the telephone, according to *The Tribune*, New York. "I don't mean that our hearing is injured, but that the left ear becomes more keen than the right. If you'll notice, all the telephones are left-handed. That is, the instruments are so placed that we hold the receiver with the left hand, so that we may have the right hand free to use in taking notes of messages, I presume. Of course, one naturally claps the receiver to his left ear, as it would be almost impossible to twist it around to his right ear. Consequently the left ear gradually becomes much sharper in catching sounds than the right ear. If you don't believe it, just try holding the receiver in your right hand some time and use your right ear. You'll find that conversation which was perfectly distinct to the left ear sounds confused and muffled to the right, and there is a distinct effort to understand. It is simply that the left ear is a trained telephone ear, while the right ear is not."

"AN interesting phase of the excellent service rendered by wireless telegraphy in reporting the military and naval operations of the war in the Far East is indicated in the report published in the New York *Times* on the morning of May 16," says *The Electrical Review*. "It will be remembered that the London *Times* has equipped a land station and a vessel with the De Forest system. The report to which we refer, after explaining why the service had been interrupted, to some extent, for several days, due to the wishes of the Japanese commanders and to a storm, goes on to say: 'at present, however, it is inadvisable to disclose our position.' The reason for this secrecy is not given, but this does not detract from the interest with which we may read the despatches, knowing that they come from a reliable source, giving as accurately as possible the latest news, altho we can only speculate regarding the location of the correspondent. It is not even necessary for those who receive his messages to know where he is. He merely throws his report upon the air, as it were, knowing that the receiving-station will catch it."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL FORM OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.

IT seems to be the function of Professor Harnack, of the University of Berlin, to supply the theological world periodically with subjects of sensational discussion. It is about ten years since his advice to his students to ask the church authorities to drop the Apostles' Creed from the ordination vow, on the ground that the church of to-day no longer believes some of the teachings of this confession, aroused a storm of indignation that shook Protestant Germany from center to circumference. Only about four years ago Harnack's "Essence of Christianity" (Wesen des Christentums) had practically the same effect, being eclipsed only for a short time by the Babel-Bibel address of Delitzsch. Now Harnack brings out something new in the reconstruction of the Lord's Prayer. His discussion, entitled "Die Ursprüngliche Gestalt des Vaterunsere," appears in the *Sitzungsberichte* of the Prussian Academy of Sciences (No. V. of the current year). From this we condense as follows:

It is well known that the Lord's Prayer has been transmitted to us in two shapes, a shorter form in Luke xi. 1–4, and a longer in Matt. vi. 9–13. An investigation of the original sources shows that Luke, in the place of the first three petitions of the Lord's Prayer, probably prayed in this way: "Thy Holy Spirit come and cleanse us"; so that, so far, the only thing in common between the two forms is the address "Our Father." The fourth, fifth, and sixth petitions of the Prayer were undoubtedly the same in both reports. The additions in Matthew, consisting mainly of the doxology, have been taken from the liturgical prayer of the Jews, but with some consideration of the teachings of Christ. The addition made by Luke was for the purpose of making this a distinctively Christian prayer, distinct from the prayers of the disciples of John the Baptist, and is one of the results of the experiences of the apostolic church. A summary of all the data in the matter justifies the conclusion that the Lord's Prayer read originally as follows:

"Father! the bread for the coming day give us this day, and forgive us our debts as we also forgive our debtors, and lead us not into temptation."

These conclusions are based chiefly on certain reports by the church Fathers concerning the Lord's Prayer, but not on any variant readings in the manuscripts. In this way Gregory, who was Bishop of Nyssa, in Cappadocia, from 371 to 394, and is one of the most famous and influential among the fathers, in his explanation of this prayer expressly says, in dealing with the petition "Thy Kingdom come," that Luke corroborates the correctness of his interpretation, since this Evangelist in this place reads as follows: "May thy Holy Spirit come over us and cleanse us!" And as late as the seventh century, Maximus Confessor says: What Matthew here calls "Kingdom," another of the Evangelists calls "Holy Ghost"; and says "May thy Holy Ghost cleanse us."

This reading, however, is not found in any of the New-Testament manuscripts that have come down to us, nor in any of the older versions which have any critical value. In two of the manuscripts, dating from the eleventh and the twelfth centuries, the words "over us" again appear; but it is not impossible that the influence of Gregory's statement may have put these words into these writings; just as it is certain that peculiar readings of Origen and Jerome found their way into later New-Testament manuscripts.

But an important witness in favor of this proposed reconstruction is the gnostic heretic Marcion, of the second century, his testimony dating about 140 A.D. In his version of the Lord's Prayer, as also in the book directed against him by Tertullian, a prayer for the "Holy Ghost" appears in the first petition instead of the prayer for the sanctification of God's name. Marcion's text accordingly must have read in this way, nor does Tertullian accuse him of having corrupted the text.

The best explanation of these facts is that what is now found in the first three petitions was originally, in the text of Luke, only one, and that Gregory in all probability had the correct tradition on this subject. For many reasons it is clear that this petition could not have been originally a part of the prayer that Christ taught His disciples, and this shows that the last three petitions, as found in Luke, must have constituted the original Lord's Prayer.

Harnack's hypothesis has naturally called forth "replies." The most notable comes from his own colleague, in the Berlin faculty, Professor von Soden, who in a lengthy discussion of the subject in the *Christliche Welt* (Leipzig, No. 10), while accepting the data taken from patristic sources, thinks that these demand a different conclusion. Especially does it appear that there are no good reasons to claim that the prayer for the Holy Spirit was ever found in the Luke text, and that an entirely different explanation must be found for its appearance in Marcion and in Gregory of Nyssa. On the other hand, the best sources go to show that at least the first two petitions belonged to the original prayer as it came from the lips of the Lord, as these are found in each and every version, and in the very best Lukean manuscripts. The character of the opening petitions is such that they are eminently appropriate for the Lord's Prayer, and this prayer, Professor von Soden concludes, was originally substantially as it has been handed down to us.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOMILETICAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE STAGE.

THE announcement that Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" is to be dramatized next season under the direction of Mr. Frohman, and the fact that the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First Congregational Church, Washington, D.C., recently engaged Mr. Greet's company to play for it as a means of raising funds for the spreading of the Gospel, have led the editor of *Harper's Weekly* to review some of the anomalies evident in the relations between the church and the stage. He writes:

"Bunyan, the tinker of Bedford, never dreamed that his great work of the imagination, written to conserve the individualistic Puritan type of religion, would be put on the stage in London of a later time, and the Puritan settlers of New England and their missionary-supporting descendants who founded the American Board of Foreign Missions never imagined that the time would come at the national capital when a medieval morality play, acted by the English actors, would be sanctioned by the church as a legitimate mode of education both in receiving spiritual truth from the play itself and in gaining funds with which to do missionary work.

"No one who has read 'Pilgrim's Progress' will be surprised that it has been seized upon for its scenic possibilities, and for its adaptation to the ingenious devices of modern stage managers. Of anything like dramatic unity it is wanting, but its cast of characters are as lifelike to-day as they were when Bunyan wrote, and its homilies touch on universal and ever-constant foibles and sins, and these will afford opportunity for subtle interpretation and effective modern preachment; and if otherwise unobjectionable, the presentation will appeal to that ever-increasing number of religious people who realize that the church and the stage have so much in common that they can not afford longer to be enemies.

"It is interesting to note how now and again through all the generations that the church's adherents in this country have been under the domination of the Puritan hatred of the stage, there have been individuals here and there high placed in the church who have realized the common homiletical ideals of preaching and acting at their highest. Thus the famous Prof. Austin Phelps, of Andover Seminary, wrote: 'The Greek drama was oral in its form of communication; so is the pulpit. The Greek drama discussed the profoundest problems of human destiny; so does the pulpit. The Greek drama expressed the ideas which lay deepest in the most enlightened theology of the day; so does the pulpit. Above all, the Greek drama existed for the people; and so does the pulpit.'"

We are reminded, however, that the old Puritan tradition still lingers:

"It found expression in Spurgeon's dictum that a church-member who attended the theater thereby, without any judicial decree of the church, cut himself off from membership. It more recently has found expression in the dictum of Dr. J. M. Buckley, of the

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New York *Christian Advocate*, a leading expositor of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, that the church's objection to the theater is 'by no means altogether based upon the words of any particular play, or upon all the words of even the worst of plays. It is based upon the general effect, the general character, the general associations, and the relation of the whole institution to the progress of Christianity.' It has been this point of view which has shaped the formal discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church for so many years. But discipline is not enforced. The Iroquois Theater disaster in Chicago revealed Methodist clergymen and eminent laymen prominent in Christian work as attendants on the theater. Disparity between the traditional ideal and present practise by a minority in the church whom the ecclesiastical authorities dare not discipline, led an influential minority to go before the General Conference in Los Angeles, Cal., asking for such modification of the rules as would bring the legislation of the church up to present-day standards, which are year by year ceasing to be Puritan, not only with respect to theater-going, but also as to many other customs and practises formerly classed as offspring of the devil."

It may often be, this writer urges, that the theater is ahead of the church with its preachment on social evils. For instance:

"Wendell Philips contended, in his address on the Abolition Movement's Philosophy, that the theater of the North was ahead of the church of the North in its welcoming of antislavery views. Ibsen long since pointed out what the practical effects of the dominant spirit of the age—individualism—is to be on the institution of the family. Fourteen of the leading denominations of the country have just issued an appeal to the Christian public to awake to the meaning of tendencies in this country which Ibsen since saw in Europe."

The religious person of to-day who believes in the homiletical possibilities of the dramatic art, concludes the writer, need not and does not shut his eyes to evils that exist, evils that are hoary. But he refuses to believe that because they have existed they must necessarily exist, or "to boycott by wholesale and then hold up his hands in horror because of the evils that are due to his undiscriminating condemnation quite as much as to anything intrinsic."

THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

"IN any attempt to forecast the spiritual future of mankind, surely we ought to discard all expectation of the ultimate survival of either supernatural religion or materialism." Such is the introductory sentence of a work called "The Religion of the Universe," lately published by J. Allanson Picton. The *tertium quid* which he offers is a pantheistic system based on the late Herbert Spencer's reconciliation of science and religion in his book of "First Principles." He states that "our justification for doubt and more than doubt as to the permanence of supernatural creeds," does not need any long argument. "For not only scientific method but also the spiritual atmosphere has quite changed its character during the last two centuries; and the clouds which lent themselves to imagination in the old days have disappeared in a drier light." Commenting on the changed habit of religious thought since the days of Milton, he says:

"It is easy for some, tho they are a lessening number, to persuade themselves that the plan of salvation picturesquely set forth in 'Paradise Lost and Regained' is a real scheme of God, tho they can not fit it into human history as aptly as Milton did. But others, and they are an increasing number, feel painfully the discord jarring at every point between the portentous procession of miracles attributed to the past and the ordinary work-a-day world as we know it. They have no prejudices—these of whom we speak. They are not vain enough to pit their notions of possibility against genuine and sufficient evidence. But they note a habit cherished by their former teachers of filling up gaps in evidence by assumptions that the world of old was somehow different from our own in its moral needs, in its demand for miracle, in the divine response to that demand, and in the frequent occurrence of rents in the veil between the seen and the unseen. During the last half century, however, the earth has given up her dead in a manner never anticipated by seers; and from Egyptian, Chaldean, and Mycenæan graves the 'kings of the nations' that 'lay in glory, every one in his own house,' have come forth with their records and their proclamations, and have made the world of their day almost as familiar as London streets. Was then that world so much different from our own as the fond faith in ages of miracle would have us suppose? . . . The picture presented to us by the Assyrian or Egyptian chronicles, by the laws and business transactions recovered from history, is one of ordinary routine life, such as we ourselves lead, and of patient submission to natural order. Into such a setting it is as difficult to fit the plagues of Egypt and the passage of the Red Sea and the overthrow of Jericho's walls by a blast of rams' horns as it is to fit the adventures of Baron Munchausen into the life of modern Europe."

Turning to the other rejected postulate, Mr. Picton replies to the query as to whether materialism will take the place of supernatural religion:

"It is forbidden by philosophy, by metaphysics, and by the constitution of human nature. For, according to materialism, everything in the universe can be explained by molecular mechanics. We are nearer to reality when we have increased the powers of the microscope, because the ultimate reality lies in the vibrating atoms. The inner world of spirit is to be explained by matter and force; and tho we are a long way from it yet, we need not despair of some eventual deduction of consciousness and will from the subtle interplay of still cryptic forces and infinitesimal corpuscles. But against any such view of the universe and of life there has been, during the present generation, a marked and persistent reaction, which shows no signs of any cessation, but rather of final and unchallengeable triumph. Indeed, materialism has never been anything but a morbid concomitant of the wonder excited from time to time by fresh glimpses into the maze of natural phenomena."

The author claims to detect in the religious thought of the day a general tendency or movement, and this tendency, he believes, "can have no finality except in the realization of God as the only Being and of the universe as His revelation in consciousness." The argument of the book is summarized by its author in the following words:

"I have endeavored to justify the assertion . . . that both religious emotion and the certain reality of its Object survive the disintegration of ancient creeds. Acknowledging that God transcends human thought, I have yet urged that He does not escape human thought, but is immanent therein. And in the interpretation of 'what may be known of God,' I have regarded experience as the only revelation, and the world order as greater than miracle. In particular, I have offered suggestions toward developing in a practical form the late Herbert Spencer's brief and general statement of the only possible reconciliation of religion and science. And that reconciliation I have understood to consist in a common recognition by men of devotion and by men of knowledge that religion and science are each stimulated and brought to self-consciousness by finite phases of a universe, unknowable in its totality, which surrounds, interpenetrates, and overwhelms both alike. At the same time I have accepted and tried to apply practically Spencer's prophecy that 'very likely there will ever remain a need to give shape to that indefinite sense of an ultimate existence which forms the basis of our intelligence.' I have dwelt also upon his evidently heartfelt warning that, in satisfying this need, it is an erroneous assumption 'that the choice is between personality and something lower than personality; whereas the choice is between personality and something that may be higher.' Incidentally I have ventured to regret the philosopher's apparent indorsement of the necessity for a 'First Cause' in a universe where cause and effect in their largest generalization are obviously identical. But I have followed him gladly in maintaining that what he terms the Unknowable, but which I would rather call the Eternal, is not negative, but the one supreme fact.

"Therefore, while entirely acquiescing in the acknowledgment that the Eternal Being is in his totality unknowable, I have given reasons for retaining the holy name of God. For tho its history, like that of the creature who 'calls on the name of the Lord,' goes back to embryo conditions, which at our present stage of evolution seems grossly incongruous, yet the name has been transmuted by the long process of experience and thought into a symbolic expres-

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sion of ineffable life, power, goodness, and love; so that to contemplative souls it has become as Dante's spaceless point of unapproachable light, representing the oneness of all that is. I have further suggested that while holding to Spencer's 'Reconciliation,' we may consistently learn from St. Augustine, who held that the unknowableness of God as the Infinite and Eternal does not exclude the possibility of our apprehending what he is to us. Indeed to say that because we can not comprehend in its totality all that is, therefore we can in no sense know anything is as great a mistake in religion as it would be in science. True it is that in neither can we know any experience or any object in the infinite sense of knowing. That is, we can not know it through and through, and all round, in all its relations, because those relations are endless. But if we are content in science to regard, as relative knowledge of Nature, a partial but classified and ordered conception of physical appearances and successions, we may also be content to regard as a relative knowledge of God a partial but ordered conception of experiential spiritual phenomena in the soul of humanity. At the same time we must always be on our guard against splitting the unity of God and Nature. And we must also beware of the erroneous assumption that sentiment or emotion can prove the reality of alleged historical events."

It is the author's contention that "everything in the great religions of the world which is genuinely spiritual and devotional, as distinguished from what is claimed as historic or quasi-scientific, is practically untouched by the disintegrating processes of modern criticism and research." He says:

"Not that we should undervalue the service rendered to the essential life of religion by the recorded experience of mankind, by prophetic utterance, by poetic dreams, or even priestly rites. Nor should we disregard parables, or ecstatic visions, or consider even imagined portents to be always worthless. But the important thing about such helps to religion is not the alleged miraculous indorsement of some, or the objective reality of any events associated with them in the traditions of the church. The essential matter for consideration is their spiritual suggestiveness; and if this be retained, the alleged objective occasion of it matters nothing. At the same time the recognition of this truth does not cancel the value of historical religions as such. For the whole religious evolution of man has been energized by the divine spirit through the infinite experience of the creature. And in this experience illusions, myths, and imagined portents have had a real place. Finally I have pleaded that for us of the Western world, Christianity is far the most important of historical religions, while the experiences of its saints come nearest to us and are most susceptible of realization in our own inner life. Yet it can only be as a phase of the religion of the universe, and not as the universal religion itself, that Christianity can reign even in the West."

Poets as Spiritual Teachers.—In the course of a paper treating of the religious significance of Wordsworth's poetry, Mr. Maurice G. Hering diverts to a general consideration of poets as spiritual teachers. There is nothing new, he reminds us, in the selection of poetry as a means of moral and religious instruction; and he advances the idea that it is probably to the poets that we must look for "the highest expression, in literature, of religious truths." Writing in *The Westminster Review* (London), he goes on to say:

"It is the poetry of the Bible, and especially the unpremeditated outpourings of the Psalms, which have had the greatest personal and consolatory influence on men. The reader of the more intense and exalted of such passages must himself share something of the glow and fervor of the writer—that is, must himself become a poet, before the real significance of the language can be understood. It is by poetic intuition and not by learning and study that we become at all times conscious of the meaning of the deeper realities of life.

"This function of the poets as instructors in the highest truths has never been formally admitted by our professional moral teachers, the clergy, whose theory of inspiration is based on the opinions expressed by semipolitical councils of the church on this subject more than a thousand years ago. The clergy are still expected by the regulations under which they take up their duties to believe that the only inspired books that have been written are those contained in the canons of the Old and New Testaments. Of course the result of the higher criticism will in time be seen in the disappearance of such superstitions, and some of the more enlightened of the clergy have already ventured to state from their pulpits their belief in a continuous revelation in human life and history. Nor is it improbable that some of us may live to see the day when the noblest passages of Shakespeare, Milton, Cowper, Wordsworth, and others, shall be read aloud in our churches and chapels, as is already the case in theistic churches and at meetings of the ethical and positivist societies. For such a purpose the writings of Wordsworth are especially suitable, owing to their depth of religious feeling and high moral aims."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE BIBLE.

IT is one of the standing charges against the Roman Catholic Church that it is opposed to the spread and general use of the Bible; and this is constantly denied by the representatives of the church. On some new phases of this old problem, the *Chronik* (Leipsic), a leading Protestant journal that aims particularly at furnishing impartial and official data from all churches, has this in substance to say:

In recent years the Catholic Church has changed its tactics in regard to the Bible societies. It no longer contents itself merely with the negative policy of condemning the work of these associations, but seeks in a positive manner to meet them in their own field by issuing translations of the Scriptures that have been made with the approval of the church. It is especially interesting to note that it is the Latin races of Southern Europe who are taking the lead in this matter. The *Osservatore Romana*, which is the official journal of the Vatican, has repeatedly published articles on this subject. In No. 107 this paper reports that the Vatican press is now publishing an edition of the gospels and acts in Italian, with notes, and that a committee is busily engaged in preparing this book, the purpose being gradually to accustom the people to the reading of the Bible and to make it "just as popular as it is among the peoples of Northern Europe."

In the course of the same article in the Vatican organ the reading of the Scriptures is strongly urged. The writer says:

"In recent times there is a good deal of discussion on a religious exercise that really ought not to need any agitation—namely, the exercise of reading the gospel at home. Is it really true that Christians are not acquainted with this divine book, the handbook, so to say, of their faith and their morals, and do they not know the fountainhead of their earliest history? That this is not only possible, but is a sad fact, is unfortunately true. But now the times have completely changed in this respect. The fundamental principles of public order, of justice, of righteousness, are subjected to the dangerous attacks of innovative and radical revolutionists. These protagonists of evil make use of the ignorance and weaknesses of the common people in matters pertaining to religion and morals in order to further their nefarious propaganda. In view of this, the spread of the gospels is timely as never before. The reading of the Scriptures is the best means for the support of the true and only real apostolic church, and can awaken among the people as nothing else can a true and pure conscience that can resist the attacks of the new errors and errorists. Just imagine what great blessings would result if the general custom were introduced of reading the Scriptures once each day in every family. Unconsciously the divine language of the book, so simple and yet so grand, in its portrayal of the picture of Christ, would become the property of the soul and the heart of the people. The children would especially be benefited by being taught the word of the Lord, and would be embued with the spirit of the gospel. The whole would result in a solid and substantial kind of an education, and this would be the most powerful antidote against the ignorance and wickedness rampant in our day and generation."

In France, too, the *Chronik* reminds us, a Roman Catholic organization or "league" has been at work for several years to spread popular and approved Roman Catholic translations of the Bible. Of this organization, Abbés Garnier and Weber are the leaders. Some months ago a Roman Catholic Gospel Congress was held in

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Paris in the interests of this propaganda. The friends of the cause succeeded in their project of spreading this propaganda in all dioceses, and are asking for a revision of the Missal, so that the Sunday readings may be had in the language of the country. A petition to this effect was to be sent in to the Pope, as also a request for an "evangelical" catechism; but this proposal failed of adoption. A special communication from the Archbishop of Paris was read, reminding the congress that not only the simple texts of the gospels, but also the teachings and the traditions of the church were not to be lost sight of. The congress declared that only the church has the right to interpret the Holy Scripture; but the congress decided to recommend to the families the reading of the gospels and to invite the clergy to make the people acquainted with the contents of the Scriptures, and at first communions, marriages, and similar occasions to present copies of the Scriptures to their people. Now the Roman Catholic papers report that the Pope himself has approved of this movement. The *Reichsbote* (No. 300) states that the Roman Catholic journals of Germany have received with great delight the news that the Pope received in special audience the committee that has in preparation a new translation of the gospels. The *Westfälischer Volksblatt*, a Roman Catholic periodical, reports that a new and cheap popular edition of the New Testament, published by Huttler, of Augsburg, has received church sanction through a letter of the Papal Secretary of State.

The *Chronik* closes its discussion with these words: "Whether the Vatican is willing or not to break with its traditional policy of forbidding the general use of the Bible and to recall its commands made in other times on this subject, or, at any rate, to ignore these, can not yet be determined."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAS SHAKESPEARE A PROTESTANT?

MR. CHURTON COLLINS, in his recent volume of Shakespearian studies, brackets together Montaigne and Shakespeare in the following sentence: "Both are practically theistical agnostics, but both reverence, for the same formal reason, Christianity: the one as embodied in Roman Catholicism, the other as embodied in Protestantism." Elsewhere in his book Mr. Collins refers to the "orthodox Christian Protestantism of Shakespeare." These phrases lead Mr. W. S. Lilly, in *The Fortnightly Review* (June), to inquire whether there is any sufficient reason for attributing to Shakespeare sympathy with or reverence for "orthodox Protestantism." The evidence either way, it appears, is inconclusive. Shakespeare was born in the same year in which the Thirty-nine Articles were imposed. In the poet's day, according to Mr. Lilly, Protestantism meant in England "a Puritan scholasticism of the most arid and arbitrary kind . . . void of philosophy, void of poetry, void of profundity." That Shakespeare outwardly conformed to it, at all events occasionally, is most probable. But were his sympathies, asks Mr. Lilly, with the old religion or with the new? For answer he turns to the plays. Of these "King John," "Henry VI.," and "Henry VIII." have been cited as affording evidence of their author's Protestantism. But John's anti-Roman Catholic speeches, we are reminded, "no more prove Shakespeare a Protestant than the fool's saying in his heart, 'there is no God,' makes David a skeptic." Nor are the evidences in "Henry VI." and "Henry VIII.," with one exception, any more conclusive. This exceptional evidence, "the only piece of unquestionable Protestantism in Shakespeare's plays," occurs in the fifth act of "King Henry VIII.," where Cranmer is made to prophesy at the baptism of Elizabeth:

> "In her days every man shall eat in safety
> Under his own vine what he plants; and sing
> The merry songs of peace to all his neighbors:
> God shall be truly known——"

But the fifth act of this play, says Mr. Lilly, is, in the opinion of the most authoritative critics, not Shakespeare's at all, but Fletcher's. "Anti-Catholic bitterness," the writer reminds us, "abundantly appears in the works of the English dramatists contemporary with Shakespeare"; and he argues that "this surely renders the absence from Shakespeare's writings of abuse and ridicule of the ancient faith all the more remarkable and significant."

For further indications of Shakespeare's attitude toward Roman Catholicism, Mr. Lilly turns to yet other plays. We read:

"In 'Henry V.' he gives us a well-nigh perfect type of a Catholic hero, all whose public acts bear a religious impress, 'who believes in Purgatory; in alms-deed, prayer, fasting, pious foundations, as satisfactory works for the souls detained there'; and 'whose Catholic faith and worship appear like the flowers of true devotion, not the weeds of superstition.' In Friar Lawrence we have 'one of his kindliest creations.' 'In "Much Ado About Nothing,"' writes Mr. Knight, 'it is the friar who, when Hero is accused, vindicates her reputation with as much sagacity as charitable zeal. . . . In "Measure for Measure" the whole plot is carried on by the Duke assuming the reverend manners and professing the active benevolence of a friar. In an age when the prejudices of the multitude were flattered and stimulated by abuse and ridicule of the ancient ecclesiastical character, Shakespeare always exhibits it so as to command respect and affection.' In 'As You Like It,' 'an old religious man,' a hermit, it is, by whom the usurping Duke

> 'was converted,
> Both from his enterprise, and from the world.

"In 'All's Well that Ends Well' we find—more daring still—a tribute to one of the most beautiful and touching doctrines of Catholicism in the recognition of the power of the Blessed Virgin's intercession.

> 'What angel shall
> Bless this unworthy husband? he can not thrive,
> Unless her prayers, whom Heaven delights to hear,
> And loves to grant, reprieve him from the wrath
> Of greatest justice.'"

Turning for further evidence from Shakespeare's works to the little that is known of his life, Mr. Lilly writes:

"It is certain that his youth was passed amid Catholic influences, for there seems no room for reasonable doubt that his father was 'a Popish recusant,' and suffered many things as such. In Mr. Gillow's 'Bibliographical Dictionary' mention is made of a very ancient Catholic tradition that he was 'reared up' by an old Benedictine monk, Dom Thomas Combe, or Coombes, from 1572. This is the more probable as it would account for the knowledge which he possessed of things Catholic, and especially of Catholic philosophy. That he was married in a Protestant church, that his children were baptized in a Protestant church, and that he was buried in a Protestant church, proves nothing about his religious opinions or practises. There can be no question that those who welcomed the change in religion and those who detested it, earnest Protestants and zealous Catholics, resorted alike to the clergy of the Anglican establishment, during many years after the accession of Elizabeth, for baptism, marriage, and burial. Nor is this surprising. Baptism is held by Catholics to be valid, if the matter and form are duly applied, whether administered by lay or cleric, Protestant or Paptist. In marriage the parties themselves are the ministers of the sacrament. The burial of the dead is one of the corporal works of mercy, which may be performed by any one. There is no evidence that Shakespeare practised the Catholic religion during his lifetime. Whatever may have been his private leanings toward it, I think it probable that he occasionally attended the Protestant services prescribed by law."

Mr. W. L. Alden, commenting on Mr. Lilly's paper, reduces the latter's argument to this: "that Shakespeare had an esthetic soul, and hence must have belonged to the Roman Catholic Church," The same argument, he remarks, would lead us to believe that nearly every poet, of whatever nationality, must be a Roman Catholic; and he suggests that evidence could probably be found in a similar way in Shakespeare's works to indicate that he was a follower of Mohammed or a Morman.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

ALL STAKED ON PORT ARTHUR.

JAPAN has admonished her generals in the field that Port Arthur must be taken without more ado. This is the well-nigh unanimous verdict of the English press, as set forth not only in the London *Times* and *Mail*, but in the provincial papers, including the Manchester *Guardian*. The London *Spectator* is so sure on this point that its predictions would lead one to expect the news that Port Arthur has fallen to come any day. Our English contemporaries further agree that the place can not be taken without assault, unless the operations are to be indefinitely delayed. The London *Standard*, however, is not alone in entertaining serious doubts regarding an immediate assault upon Port Arthur:

"The question is being anxiously discussed in Japan whether the investment of Port Arthur is to take its place among the great sieges of history, or be terminated by a rapid *coup de main*. The answer might no doubt be supplied by the Japanese general staff, if that very competent body chose to reveal its plans. It depends in the main on one of those terrible calculations which it is sometimes the duty of military commanders to make. What is the price, in terms of human life and suffering, of wounds and death, which it is worth while to pay for abbreviating the delay and suspense in the Liao-Tung peninsula? . . . There may be no special reason for the Japanese to be in a hurry, since it is tolerably certain that Port Arthur can not be relieved by land; and as for the Baltic fleet, it can not arrive, if it arrives at all, soon enough to be of any practical service. Nevertheless, the Japanese must be anxious to get rid of the entanglement of Port Arthur, so as to be relieved of all further apprehension as to the maritime position, and in order to set free their entire army for the advance in force into central Manchuria. They may decide to storm the place after shaking it to pieces by a series of bombardments; and in that case they are very likely to succeed, tho no doubt not without paying a heavy toll in the lives of their men."

Turning now to the French newspapers, we find them substantially agreed that the prospect of a Japanese assault upon Port Arthur grows more and more probable. What, they ask, is Russia to do about it? The Paris *Gaulois*, *Temps*, and *Figaro* urge the Russians to leave the place to its fate, arguing that an attempt on the part of Kuropatkin to relieve it would be a waste of time and of effort. Nevertheless, they add, Admiral Alexeieff has made up his mind that an attempt ought to be made to relieve Port Arthur. General Kuropatkin is opposed to any such undertaking. Their differences were referred to the Czar and his war council in St. Petersburg, and it is suspected that Nicholas II. ordered Kuropatkin to send aid to the besieged fortress. The Russian general sent a force southward from Liao-Yang, but he was acting against his better judgment, thinks the *Temps*. The *Figaro* thinks Kuropatkin will never make more than a show of relieving Port Arthur, since he does not believe in the efficacy of a Russian army of relief. If he weakens his army by sending troops to Port Arthur, adds the *Gaulois*, his own plan of campaign will be compromised. If Port Arthur should fall, Oku, Nodzu, and Kuroki would at once unite their armies and march to Liao-Yang. Kuropatkin would be caught at a disadvantage. The expert of the *Gaulois* tells us:

"The Japanese want to capture Port Arthur at all costs. This is an established fact evident to all observers. If they have to lose 45,000 or 100,000 men in front of the fortress, they will do so. So, it seems, the Mikado has decided, and that is a sufficient reason.

"A fresh body of troops has left Japan, it would seem, and has proceeded to the Liao-Tung peninsula. Its object, according to all reports, is to further the siege operations and to form a connecting-link between the armies of Oku and Kuroki, and also to protect the rear of the investing forces, while the first army attempts a diversion in the direction of Motien-Ling for the purpose of holding Kuropatkin in check. As for the decisive battle, it will be offered by the Japanese only after the fall of Port Arthur.

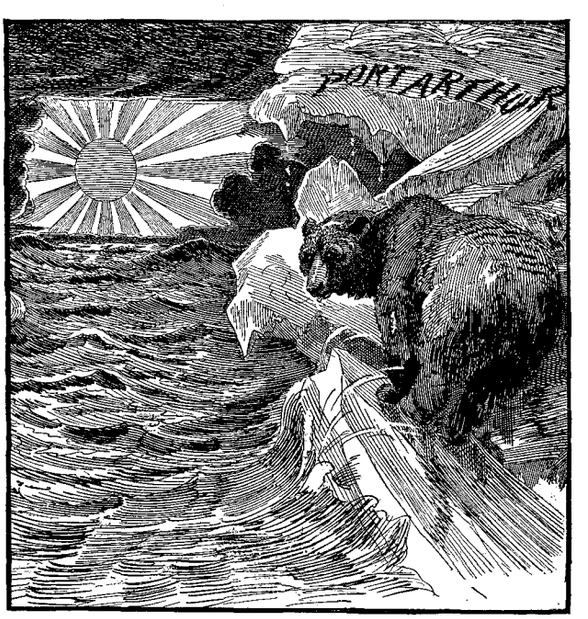
"Such are the present plans as discernible in all recent correspondence from the front. There is nothing improbable in them, and they harmonize tolerably well with the military situation as it now exists as well as with the character of the Japanese. We may, therefore, until some new aspect is given to affairs, accept this hypothesis as conforming to the facts. . . . . .

"The most serious circumstance is that grave dissension exists between Admiral Alexeieff and Kuropatkin. The former desires that Port Arthur be relieved. The latter, on the contrary, would save all his forces for the field campaign and husband them carefully for a great battle, decisive of the struggle. He is right. . . .

"Admiral Alexeieff is, therefore, a sort of evil adviser. It is said the Czar's ministers incline to support him. So much the worse. But, if this be so, it is to be hoped that Kuropatkin will

NO CHANGE IN THE WAR SITUATION.

—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).



MELTING.

—*Punch* (London).

GRIN AND BEAR.

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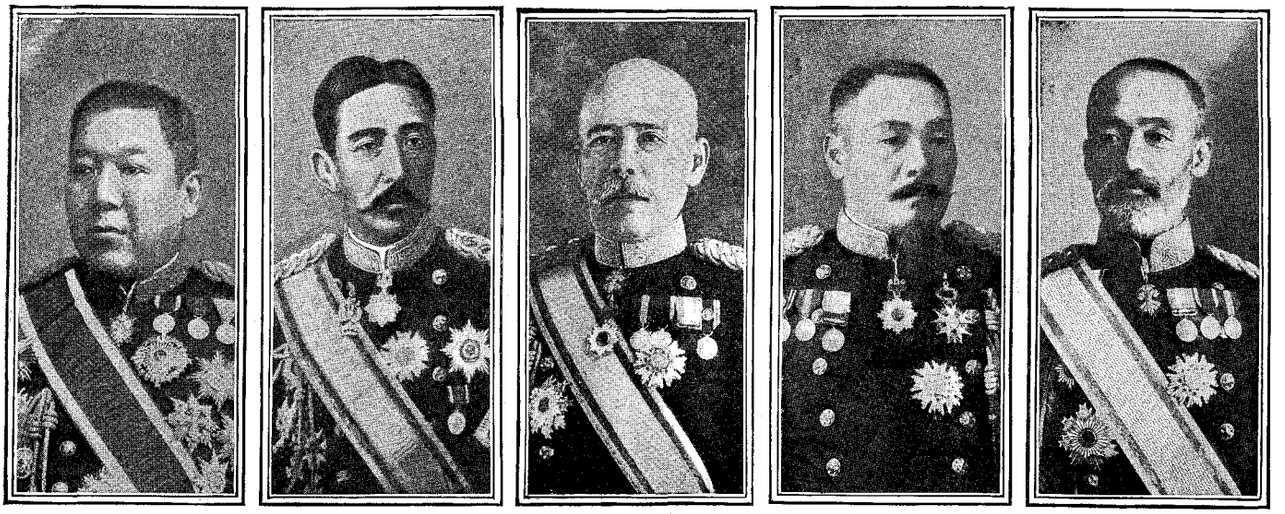

GENERAL OYAMA.

His selection for supreme command at the front is interpreted in London to portend a speedy assault upon Port Arthur.

GENERAL NODZU.

His name is sometimes written "Nozu" and he commands the so-called "third army" sent to support both Kuroki and Oku.

GENERAL KUROKI.

Still in command of the "first army," it seems, and as yet the greatest land fighter produced by the Russo-Japanese war.

GENERAL OKU.

The army he commands was at first supposed to have undertaken the capture of Port Arthur by assault, and it may yet do so.

GENERAL NOGHI.

He commands the "fourth army" (about 50,000 men), but just where he is now with his force seems known only to himself and his superiors.

JAPAN'S ARMY COMMANDERS AND THEIR NEW CHIEF.

be inspired by the example of Pelissier, whot hreatened to cut the telegraph line in order to interrupt communication with Paris."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN GERMANY.

UNIVERSAL suffrage is now too persistently and too systematically attacked in Germany to leave any doubt in the mind of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) that the Prussian Conservatives mean to effect a fundamental change in the electoral basis of the Reichstag. German newspapers appear to have reached a similar conclusion. The *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), having access to the best sources of information, believes that some Prussian Conservatives contemplate dissolution of the empire itself and its immediate reconstitution with universal suffrage eliminated. The Berlin periodical names some influential members of the Prussian parliament, one of whom holds office in the Emperor's household, as leaders of the attack upon the existing suffrage basis of the Reichstag. The Bismarckian *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), and the Protestant *Reichsbote* (Berlin) have made themselves conspicuous by their support of the developing campaign. Says the *Reichsbote*:

"All intelligent men are saying to themselves that the prevailing Reichstag suffrage will lead to the destruction of the empire, because it hands the Reichstag over more and more to the Socialists and the Ultramontanes. But dread inspired by the still current superstition of liberal theory prevents many from saying openly what they reveal in confidence as their conviction. Everything, even the most sacred, is criticized, but the Reichstag suffrage is not to be criticized. In fact, a more democratic form of it than ever is demanded, as was seen in the passage of the voting-booth law. How could serious, politically capable men thus range themselves on the side of the radical party, which even now stands close to the Social-Democrats?"

This and many passages from other German organs of various political affiliations are cited by the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) to prove that there is a "conspiracy" to make an end of the democratic feature in the national Government. National Liberal organs profess no sympathy with the anti-democratic suffrage movement. The Liberal *Nation* (Berlin), a weekly organ in close touch with a certain element of the Reichstag, accuses Chancellor von Bülow of "coquetting with the idea of restricting the suffrage." Thus it interprets a recent statement of his in the Prussian parliament to the effect that a suffrage, "if not rightly used," should be suppressed. "What is the value of a right or a freedom," asks this periodical, "if its duration is to depend upon the interpretation of its right use by a political opponent?" The Leipsic *Neueste Nachrichten*, on the other hand, declares that universal suffrage was originally accepted for the Reichstag by Bismarck as "a weapon against Austria and the foreigner generally in the struggle for German unity." "When this hastily seized weapon turns against the duration of the empire, the logical conclusion follows."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA'S MILITARY SENSATION.

LORD DUNDONALD, summarily dismissed by the Canadian Government from the post of General Officer Commanding the Militia, which he came out from England to assume some two years ago, has retaliated with an unsparing denunciation of the military system of the Dominion, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, invigorates the whole controversy by referring to his lordship as "a foreigner." But this was a slip of the tongue, we are told by the prime minister's organ, the *Presse* (Montreal) and by *Canada* (Quebec). Sir Wilfrid was but thinking of the French word "etranger," meaning foreigner as well as stranger. Now, this explanation, asserts the Winnipeg *Telegram*, is "evidently only one of those ready expedients" which it believes Sir Wilfrid resorts to for "extricating himself from a dangerous situation."

The whole trouble was precipitated some weeks ago when Lord Dundonald, still in office, made a speech accusing the Minister of Agriculture, Sydney Arthur Fisher, of erasing for political reasons a certain name from a list of newly appointed officers. Lord Dundonald had approved the list, and he says he was not consulted before the erasure. In his speech revealing all this he observed:

"I feel certain that had Mr. Fisher's life led him to soldiery instead of to agriculture he would feel annoyed—perhaps on personal grounds—on the extraordinary lack of etiquette involved in scratching the name of a gentleman put forward by a man whose business it is to find sufficient officers for the militia. But on personal grounds, gentlemen, I don't in the least mind. Lack of etiquette affects me little. I have been two years in Ottawa, gentlemen. It is not on personal grounds that I inform you of this; but it is

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on national grounds. I feel, gentlemen, anxious, profoundly anxious, that the militia of Canada may be kept free from party politics."

This ushered in the initial stage of Canada's present military sensation. "The sneer at Ottawa was uncalled for," thinks *Events*, published in that city. "Lord Dundonald has the satisfaction of knowing that he did his duty," replies the Ottawa *Citizen*, "picayune politicians to the contrary notwithstanding." But the Laurier cabinet stood by their colleague, and the next stage of the sensation was the appearance of an order in council dismissing Lord Dundonald, who a few days later came out with a public statement informing all Canadians that, "tho they may be indebted for the integrity of their territory—and, indeed, for their national existence—to the forbearance of others, they are, as regards their preparation for war and their state of readiness to successfully resist aggression, living in a fool's paradise." Reviewing everything up to this point, Canada's army organ, *The Military Gazette* (Ottawa), thinks "Dundonald took the proper course," but the Ottawa *Free Press* insists that "he had all the prejudice of his race and class against constitutional authority, and his work was done with an eye to the approval of the War Office rather than the Government and people of Canada." Goldwin Smith writes in the Toronto *Sun* that "six millions of tolerably intelligent people must undertake in respect to military administration, as in other respects, to govern or misgovern themselves," while the London (Ont.) *Advertiser* says:

"The Dundonald affair is one of those incidents which, to borrow an expression from Thackeray, sink a shaft into the country and reveal a lot of snob ore. . . . . .

"The flunkeys are in full cry against the Government because it taught Lord Dundonald that he was the servant of the Canadian people, not the master.

"In their self-abasement they argue that Canadians are unfit to manage their own affairs; and the suggestion that a Canadian officer should be placed in command of the Canadian militia fills them with toadyish horror. The idea, too, of a farmer, like Fisher, presuming to cross a lord!

"This sickening lordolatry is responsible for much of the fuss over Lord Dundonald's dismissal, tho in the main the motives are purely political."

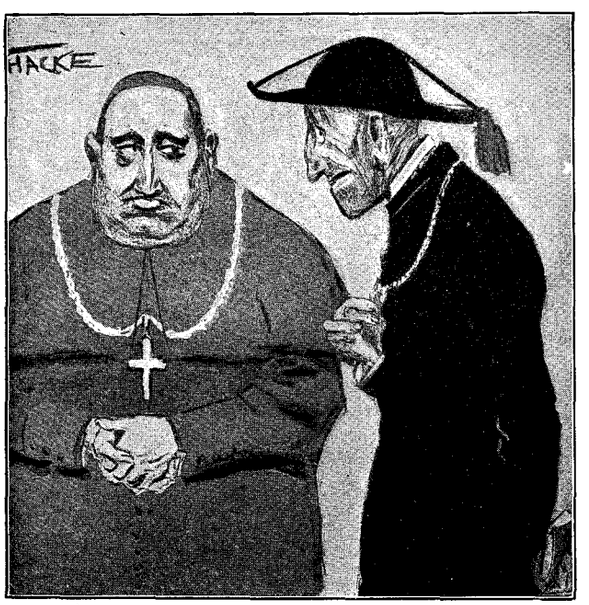
But the Toronto *News* thinks the dismissal of his lordship shows "bad manners" on the part of the Laurier cabinet, and as regards the "foreigner" remark by the premier we read in the Toronto *Mail and Empire*:

"Instead of promoting the narrow notion that a British subject is a stranger or a foreigner outside of that part of the empire in which he was born, we ought to cultivate the larger idea of citizenship. We clamor for recognition in all the branches of the British service. We insist that we shall have the same opportunities in the army and in the navy as the subject born in the British isles enjoys. At the coronation conference our ministers even suggested that we should have contracts for the navy. Much has been done to meet our views and give expression to the doctrine of equality. How can we expect to receive what we regard as justice if we invite a distinguished British general to come among us and then insult him by kicking him out of the country as a stranger or a foreigner?"

BEHIND THE SCENES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A FEATURE of Russian statesmanship, made more and more conspicuous by European newspaper comment, is the alleged increasing tendency to strained relations between individuals filling exalted posts, not only at the seat of war, but in the capital of the empire itself. General Kuropatkin, say those who should know, is not on a friendly footing with Admiral Alexeieff. Alexeieff is said to be scarcely on speaking terms with Admiral Skrydloff. Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg, according to newspapers which speak with authority, is so hampered by the opposition, not to say insubordination, of one or two Russian ambassadors in certain capitals, that the Czar's diplomacy is going into eclipse. Other personal particulars are furnished by foreign newspapers in a way to suggest an advanced stage of national disorganization.

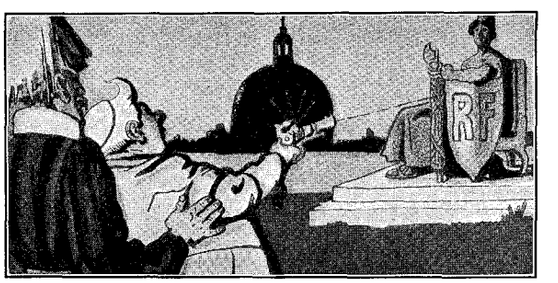
Russia's faithful friend, the Paris *Figaro*, advises the world to reserve its judgment on this point. It marvels at the malice behind current gossip, and it reminds us of the pariotism which is a bond between even such discordant spirits as Admiral Alexeieff and Admiral Skrydloff. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is less friendly, but more specific. It shows the Russian court rent in two by factions surrounding the Czar's mother and the Czar's wife.



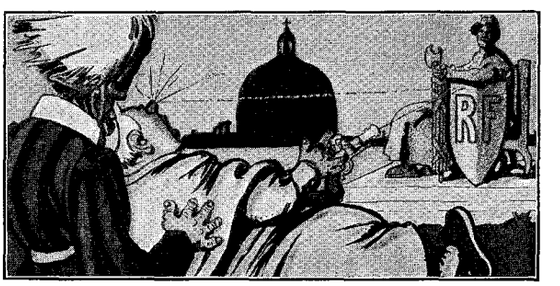
THE ALMIGHTIES.

"How shall France be punished, Cardinal, for recalling her ambassador from the Vatican?"

"We shall recall God from France." —*Ulk* (Berlin).



"The pert thing refuses me reverence."



"Oh, why did I shoot?"

A PONTIFICAL PROTEST.

—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart.)

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CLERICALISM.

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These ladies have great influence over Nicholas II., but they use it, evidently, in furtherance of conflicting objects. Should the Czar's mother prevail, we may expect to see Count Lamsdorff superseded. Should the "Darmstadt clique" prevail, Count Lamsdorff will still have to go, but his successor would be an individual equally obnoxious to the dowager Czarina. The grand dukes are likewise at loggerheads, we are informed by our authority, the tension being due to efforts to fix responsibility for Russia's present embarrassments. As the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) views the

CHARACTERISTIC OF RUSSIA.

"Are you bringing me ammunition?"
"No—holy pictures." —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

situation, there is only one point upon which all parties are agreed: "Count Lamsdorff is not fitted for his post." Everybody wants him to go, but agreement upon his successor seems impossible. Our contemporary adds:

"To all appearances, Count Lamsdorff will not be deprived of his post or voluntarily relinquish it immediately. But a thick cloud involves the relations subsisting between his imperial master and himself. The Czar has long since realized that Count Lamsdorff is ill-informed on matters connected with the Far East. The Czar wanted peace at any price, and Lamsdorff's inept policy led to war.

"To repeat, an immediate change in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not seem likely. Nevertheless, it is only too well understood by leading personages in Russia that, look where one may, the empire has no success to its credit. Not only is the policy in the Far East made the subject of criticism, but in the Balkans the course pursued is censured, especially by those elements which, altho not in sympathy with Panslavism, yet feel that the Panslavs ought not to be ignored altogether. In these circles the idea prevails that Russia is carrying out a Balkan policy that commends itself, indeed, to the Austro-Hungarian standpoint, but that is neglectful of Russian interests. It is felt that a moment has come when Russian prestige in the Balkans is beginning to wane.

"Hence the thought is put into the head of the Czar by many persons that a change should be effected in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These influences must sooner or later carry the day, altho, perhaps, not until the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, which is filling the Czar with uneasiness. Count Lamsdorff by no means clings to his post. He is and wishes to be nothing but a conscientious official. Altho the diplomatists do not find him impressive or interesting, they still admit that they can work well with him, as his word is to be depended upon.

"Lamsdorff is in no sense an oversubtle diplomatist, he has no ruse whatever, as some Russian diplomatists of the old school are supposed to have. Rather, does a strain of candor run through his demeanor and his whole nature. This straightforwardness was the foundation of his hold upon the Czar. He never put in an appearance to make a report redounding to his own personal advantage. Like a fixture in the ministry, he had been handed on from one incumbent of the Foreign Office to another. He had won the reputation of carrying on the traditions of Russia through the ministries of De Giers and Muravieff. Long before he became minister himself, he had been afforded occasions to gain the Czar's confidence in the course of personal conversation and verbal reports.

"That Count Lamsdorff is no first-rate man in the matter of statesmanship, as De Witte is, need scarcely be said in view of what has gone before. The envious and the traducers find it an easy matter to represent him as easily dispensed with. The German and somewhat foreign-sounding name of Lamsdorff is a little repellant and unpalatable to certain zealots of the Czar's court, who have state chapels adorned with golden images of saints and with Byzantine symbols. If, therefore, the Czar fails to stand by his faithful servitor, the latter will soon be a lost man.

"The chief expectants for the succession are believed to be the ambassador to the Danish court, the imperial councillor, Isvolsky, for some two years now in Copenhagen as successor to Count Benckendorff, and the Senator and Councillor Count Peter Kapnist, who for nine years has been ambassador in Vienna, where he succeeded Prince Lobanoff. Isvolsky, before being sent to Copenhagen, was minister in Tokyo. Diplomatists who at that time were in close touch with him say that his criticism of Russian policy in China was severe in those days. He warmly opposed any occupation of Manchuria. Least of all was he in sympathy with the policy which with one hand concluded treaties with China and with the other hand took such a firm grip of Manchuria that there seemed no prospect of ever letting go. 'If Manchuria is to be retained,' said Isvolsky then, 'at least China is not to be dealt with as if we were soon to depart. Even if we do treat China in such a fashion, let us not deal with Europe so disingenuously, for we would be putting ourselves in the wrong before Europe. Europe would then be made the moral ally of China if China some day asked us to leave Manchuria in accordance with our promise.' Isvolsky, in his reports to St. Petersburg, laid emphasis upon the unpopularity of Russian policy in Japan and upon the perils in store for Russia from the occupation of Manchuria.

"Events have only too well justified the assertions of this far-seeing diplomatist. Isvolsky's influence at court may have grown great because the present unwelcome and unexpected war has been the result of the occupation of Manchuria. But he has his enemies, who are now busily working against him. But to the Czar and to the Czar's mother Isvolsky is an agreeable personality, largely because he is in touch with the Danish court, so closely allied with the Russian court, both royal families being in constant and close contact.

"Isvolsky, who is now about fifty, will evidently soon be called to a higher post. Copenhagen has latterly become a stepping-stone to higher things. Isvolsky's predecessor, Count Benckendorff, was transferred to London as ambassador there, and Benckendorff's own predecessor, Muravieff, became Minister of Foreign Affairs. Isvolsky is a man of most agreeable manners and at the same time of immense subtlety. He is very active, of immense ambition, and knows how to conceal it. He is usually in apparent accord with Lamsdorff's policy. In his official reports he keeps his own inner thought as much as possible in the background. He thus commends himself to Count Lamsdorff, who, when the hour comes for him to depart, will feel little hesitation in welcoming Isvolsky as his successor.

"Quite different is Count Kapnist. In his reports from Vienna he often seems to be criticizing Count Lamsdorff. Of course Count Kapnist's reports have nothing to do with events in the Far East; but for that reason they have the more to do with Balkan policy. He does not confine himself to reporting Vienna opinion, but gives the Minister of Foreign Affairs bits of advice that can not always be welcome. The initiated say that Count Kapnist does not sufficiently dissemble his ambition to take the conduct of Russian policy into his own hands."

Since the outbreak of unrest in the dominions of the Turkish Sultan there has been nevertheless a disposition in the European press to discredit stories of Lamsdorff's impending retirement. The *Nation* (Berlin) understands that Nicholas II. has assured Lamsdorff of his regard and confidence.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A LIGHT DRAFT OF FELLOW FEELING.

THE SINGULAR MISS SMITH. By Florence Morse Kingsley. Cloth, 208 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company, New York.

THERE is no doubt that Anne Smith *was* singular. Any Boston girl who has millions and who "is mistress of the great Smith mansion on Beacon Street" would be entitled to a more forcible adjective if she were to act as Anne acted. Yet her heart was terribly right. She couldn't bear to be so rich and "comfy" while the lot of the servant-girl was what it is. Her own servants had sitting-rooms and private baths, and even a New England conscience might have let it go at that. But Anne was very "singular." To find out just how the servants are treated, she buys a simple suit ($9.85, at a "bargain") and takes a $12 a month job. She is discharged the second day, but tries it again. She stays longer here; in fact, you do not learn clearly why she leaves, for she "got a place" with a dear little newly wedded couple and it was smooth sailing. She essays another "place" and becomes a waiting-on-the-table girl in a boarding-house. If the saleslades and commercial "gents" in Boston are as bad as she found them, the author ought to try the New York brand. But there is a "foundry-man" whom Anne really becomes "interested" in. She is discovered while attending a lecture for the working classes with him. Her own maid happened to be there with her young man and knew it was Anne from the way her hair was "done."

FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY.

So Anne rather throws up her hands, doubles her servants wages, and goes abroad with her worldly old aunt. On the way back, a man in the steerage is hurt. A wave whacked him up against some hard iron thing on the ship as he was rescuing a child from being washed overboard. Anne must know the hero's name, and—it is the foundry-man! She doesn't even wait until the boat docks before she—but the story-interest shall not be destroyed by saying what, or by telling who the "foundry-man" really was. Miss Kingsley has done better work than this; but it has elements of popularity.

A FANTASY OF TRUTH.

FOUR ROADS TO PARADISE. By Maude Wilder Goodwin. Cloth, 347 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

THIS is one of the most charming books imaginable. "Charming" is an overworked word, but it means here that "Four Roads to Paradise" is like a flawless summer day in the Berkshires, with its clover-scented air, joyance of birds, vistas mellowing into dim distances, and, through all, the joy of living and the calming sense that God is good and Man not so bad.

Mrs. Goodwin's touch is as sure as it is light. Her characters ring right. There is no exaggeration, and despite the finished art there is the substance of reality through it all. It is in the dainty class: an Ariel that makes "The Lady Paramounts" seem drab and heavy-footed citizens. There is a prologue: "Four men," says the Talmud, "entered Paradise: one beheld and died, one lost his senses, one destroyed the young plants, one only entered in Peace." The story is a sort of exegesis of this.

Anne Blythe is the Eve. Her husband is dead and her father-in-law dies and leaves her millions. She frankly tells the young curate who is paying her a visit of condolence that she had married for luxury. "I knew I was marrying for money, but I did not know what it meant. For four years we lived together as man and wife. I never look back upon that time—I can not. It was hell! . . . It is over now and I mean to lead my own life. . . . I have had enough of vice and misery. The corners of my soul are full of their germs; I want a great wave of happiness to wash it clean."

There is the elegant lawyer, Blair Fleming, a club bachelor, already crystallized, so you think, into refined selfishness. There is the eager emotional young curate of St. Simeon's, who has a holy craving to fill Father Damien's place with the Molokai lepers. There is Tom Yates, stoutish, florid, nervy Wall Street man, with the up-town tastes of his kind. Then there is Newton, the scientist, who is keen for the early things in being, and would let an atom brush the individual away. They all wind up with a tag from the Talmud text, which suits their several individual aspirations.

And good Anne Blythe! In the first breath of perfect freedom what nice, selfish comfort she defiantly elected for herself! "Duty! I detest doing my duty. It means making myself unhappy to make some one else happy, and there's no philosophy in it; for really if only one can be happy, it might as well be I as the other one." As a parting grace, her father-in-law left a condition with his millions. If Anne married again, they were to revert to a nephew whom the old man hated, and she was to have only a paltry hundred thousand. You get to know Anne better, as well as all the others, as the story grows, and some of them improve with acquaintance.

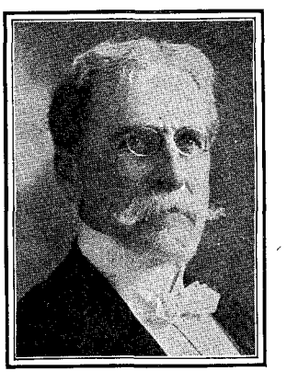
Mrs. Goodwin's telling of her story is well-nigh perfect. She is felicitous rather than pungent, subtly expressive rather than stingingly epigrammatic. But she is permeated with humor. The atmosphere is good, too. People are really well-bred, not acquisitively so, as if they kept a book on etiquette.

In the garden at Villa Piacerole, in Florence, which Anne occupied, there was a sun-dial with a lovely verse from Dante interwoven among little cupids: "L'amor che muove il sol e l' altre stelle." If the Talmud supplies the text, this "Love who moves the sun and the other stars" is the motif of the "Four Roads to Paradise." And how beautifully Anne and one of the Paradise pilgrims are moved by it!

SIMPLICITY OF NAPOLEONIC WAR.

NAPOLEON. A History of the Art of War, from the Beginning of the French Revolution to the End of the Eighteenth Century, with a Detailed Account of the Wars of the French Revolution. With 202 Charts, Maps, Plans of Battles and Tactical Maneuvers, Portraits, Cuts of Uniforms, Arms and Weapons. By Lieut.-Col. Theodore Ayrault Dodge, U. S. A. In Four Volumes. Price, $4 net per vol. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE whole Napoleonic art of war, as Colonel Dodge outlines it for our benefit in these fascinating pages, is simplicity itself. It is nothing more nor less than superiority in numbers at the point of fighting contact. The great captain unites his fire against one point. Even with an inferior force he can, by rapidity and skill, hurl the greater force on the enemy—at the point of contact, that is—and by successive attacks on different points always retain the advantage of numbers. This is all the secret of the Napoleonic mass theory as opposed to the old cordon system. It looks simple enough on paper. Napoleon, nevertheless, won many a battle before that mass theory of his was beaten into the heads of continental commanders, trained, as they were, in the old cordon system. The cordon system, stated in general terms adapted to the lay mind, required you to move on the enemy from different points of the compass with the idea of crushing him in a vice. Napoleon met this by drawing all his forces together and falling upon the isolated detachments of the foe one by one. The glorious Italian campaign with which he inaugurated his career of conquest was the first demonstration of the superiority of the mass theory over the pedantic, cumbersome, eighteenth-century strategy of concentration.



LIEUT.-COL. THEODORE AYRAULT DODGE.

If we are made to understand this so clearly, it is because of Colonel Dodge's genius as a military historian. No living man, we dare say, is better fitted for the task of describing Napoleon's campaigns. He has studied and written of all the great captains, from Alexander to Grant. He has given years of his time, not merely to the perusal of documents and maps, but to gaining at first hand the vivid impressions which result from personal contact with the first soldiers of the world. He has breathed the military atmosphere of Germany, looked at the French army with the eyes of the French soldier, and trod the battle-fields of which he writes so well. And when to these qualifications we see added the capacity to write clear, undefiled, simple and absorbing English, there is nothing to wonder at in the merit of this, his latest performance.

Let us consider, by way of illustration, Colonel Dodge's treatment of Marengo. Our author first inquires whether that battle was fought by Napoleon in accordance with the mass theory which constituted the basis of his art of war. "For the first and last time we see our great captain wandering from his mass theory." He had indulged in that division of forces for which in later years he severely reproved one of his marshals. The enemy attacked at the right time. The battle, as first fought, ended with the defeat of Napoleon; but it was a short-lived defeat. The enemy, in organizing the pursuit, fell into the same error with which Napoleon had gone into the battle. Barely in time, belated French troops came up, a fresh line was formed, and the mass theory vindicated itself.

The mass theory explains Austerlitz, but in another way. The tactical explanation of that battle is that the allies, in turning Napoleon's right, opened a wide chasm right through their own center. This amounted to just that division of forces against which Napoleonic war

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is a victorious protest. The Corsican grimly waited until his enemy had accomplished the false maneuver and then beat him.

Colonel Dodge's second volume—the concluding volumes will come speedily, we hope—brings us to the peace of Tilsit, and we shall attempt no minute analysis of all his compact chapters. He is compiling a military history, not a biography, and for that reason he summarizes all events of a purely political kind. The summaries, however, are of a character to show how well Colonel Dodge knows Napoleon's career. Nor is the treatment so technical as to be above the head of the layman.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FEMALE THIEF.

IN THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE. By Miriam Michelson. Illustrated by Harrison Fisher. Cloth 280 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bobbs Merrill Company.

THE moral attitude of this story, to put the case mildly, is naughty to a degree, yet few readers are likely to escape its racy good nature or drollery of situation. Here is a girl whose parentage is unknown even to herself, brought up by the S. P. C. C.—which, whenever referred to in the story, she invariably shortens into the "Cruelty." Pretty, plucky, crafty, mendacious, and dishonest, she lays her case before the reader with a frank abandon and light-hearted irresponsibility which wins one's liking willy nilly. Throughout is felt her latent capacity, even desire, for something better than she has been taught or has known.

MIRIAM MICHELSON.

Everything is told as if the narrator were talking to or writing to an intimate who fully understood inference as well as fact. First, the confidences are addressed to "Tom," the crook lover for whose sake she went astray. After Tom is caught and imprisoned and "Nancy" outgrows him and ponders in wonderment over her whilom infatuation, her autobiography is continued to one Mag Monahan, another of the "Cruelty" children.

The interest of this curious tale begins with "Nance's" entrance into the bishop's carriage (empty and awaiting its owner at a railway station) to escape arrest for stealing the very suit she had on. From that exciting moment on, the sustained interest never relaxes for a moment. The kindly bishop is the medium through whom Nance catches her first glimpse of people in higher life, and the discovery the audacious waif makes of the real nearness in moral kinship between herself and some of them furnishes a sort of humor not unmixed with latent sadness. From this opening episode on, until Nance's final development into some semblance of the sort of woman nature intended her to be under different auspices, the reader is treated to divers sorts of crooked dealings as seen from the viewpoint of a feminine crook who is endowed with a larger sense of humor and a more impersonal outlook than commonly falls to the lot of one of her sex good or bad.

It is not a story that carries conviction to a critical mind. Oue feels that the halo of romance and optimism cast about Nan's achievements is something other than that naturally belonging to the reality surrounding a thief's real existence; and yet the latent human goodness is felt to be not altogether inseparable from the queer experiences of a creature of circumstance.

ANOTHER KAILYARD STORY.

STRONG MAC. By S. R. Crockett. Cloth, 399 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead Company.

IT would appear that certain countries like certain persons have acquired such a reputation as "interesting" that anything at all they may say or do is looked upon by their friends as of sufficient moment to be given to the public. Scotland is one of these fortunate lands, if we may judge by the number of mediocre stories put forth for the delectation of an admiring public.

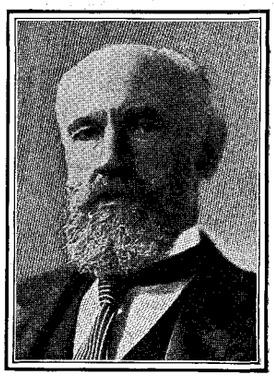
This, certainly, is one of the stories that make one wish Mr. Crockett's pen were not quite so facile, that it might abate its industry till he had something more special to say, or discovered some new or distinctive human note to set forth. The people of this story are of the type now well worn in fiction. Strong Mac himself is remarkable chiefly for his physical prowess, canny, pugnacious, honest enough where smuggling and poaching are not concerned, rude in manner, semibarbarian in outlook, honorable in his way toward women, but not altogether chivalrous even toward the woman he loves,—a fair type of the modern Scot of fiction in whom the burry virility of the Northern "Scand" overrides the plausible social instinct of the Celt.

The scholar and ought-to-be gentleman ruined by drink is also to the fore, and so is the aboriginal creature from the hill, but little removed from the original cave man in moral perceptions, or in action when driven to bay. The heroine, beloved by Strong Mac, is a rather fine and loyal creature, tho there is nothing shown which quite informs us why so many men should fight for her. She is not beautiful and her attractions seem to be latent or inferred rather than depicted. Then there is the other type of Scotch lassie—she who will have a lover at any cost. Taken all in all, Mr. Crockett's Scotch people are not attractive and only half civilized. His very best people in this story, tho educated, are far away from being cultured. He lately gave us a delightful book, the result of his wanderings in Spain. Why not try his hand at other peoples of an older civilization than that of his own land? He has shown himself capable of appreciating their best points—a not very common talent with Northern writers.

INFLUENCE OF SEX ON MIND.

ADOLESCENCE: Its Psychology and its Relations to Physiology, Anthropology, Sociology, Sex, Crime, Religion, and Education. By G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D. Cloth, 2 vols., pp. xxi.+589, 784. Price, $7.50 net per set. D. Appleton & Co.

NO one can deny the importance of the topic which President Hall has selected for that of his first independent work. If he had been more in the habit of speaking his thought in plainer language, he would probably have entitled his work "The Influence of Sex on Mind," for that is the main topic of these two bulky volumes. The first of these is devoted to the actual facts of sex development as shown in body, mind, and social tendencies. Here Professor Hall is especially illuminating on growth of motor power and function, in which almost for the first time in modern psychological literature the significance of the muscles is brought out with due prominence. The tendency of modern psychology to regard conation or willing as the fundamental factor in mind-life is here made the basis of treatment.



G. STANLEY HALL.

Yet in his second volume President Hall seems more inclined to lay stress upon feeling as the fundamental characteristic of mental development, and he devotes this volume to what he calls adolescent love, adolescent feeling toward nature, adolescent psychology of conversion, and so on. Here, while there is much that is instructive and interesting, the total result appears to be rather shadowy and unsubstantial. If this is all that psychology can teach on this important but obscure subject, it can not be said that it has yet attained any scientific accuracy or trustworthiness. Yet every science must have a beginning, and the rather vague impressions left from these chapters must be put down to the immaturity of the subject rather than to want of research on the part of the author. Every page of this book gives evidence of the widest possible erudition, and the list of authorities given at the end of the volume runs to nearly two thousand names. The book in this way is little less than an encyclopedia giving the views of almost all the authors on the very multifarious topics dealt with by President Hall. Among the most striking of these are two chapters, one on savage pubic initiations, and the other on savage races regarded as adolescent human beings, which constitute somewhat novel applications of folklore to psychology. On the other hand, extracts at the end of the first volume from a certain number of well-known autobiographies like those of Marie Bashkirtseff and Anthony Trollope scarcely deserve the name of science properly so-called.

The topics dealt with by President Hall are often of great delicacy and require considerable tact in handling. On the whole, he has succeeded in evading offensive topics, and when they have been treated he has discussed them in language which is obscure in the extreme. He scatters words like "disequilibrate," "banausic," "preparoxysmal," "phobias," and the like without much regard to the intelligibility of his sentences. Generally speaking, Professor Hall has been content to summarize the very extensive literature dealing with his subject, and rarely lets the reader know what side of a disputed topic his own view tends toward. This may be possibly due to the general attitude toward philosophy which he develops in his preface and in the tenth chapter on "Feelings." He is inclined to think that psychology has suffered from being mixed up with other philosophical questions, and he is determined to keep it as far as possible to its physiological basis; this attitude will cause his own treatise on psychology to be expected with the greatest interest. Meanwhile this first instalment of it will become a necessary storehouse for all serious studies of educational problems, not for its theories as much as for its facts, and perhaps still more for the first systematic presentation of some of the most obscure and profound problems of education as yet brought before the Anglo-Saxon world.

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CURRENT POETRY.

At the Grave of Samuel Adams.

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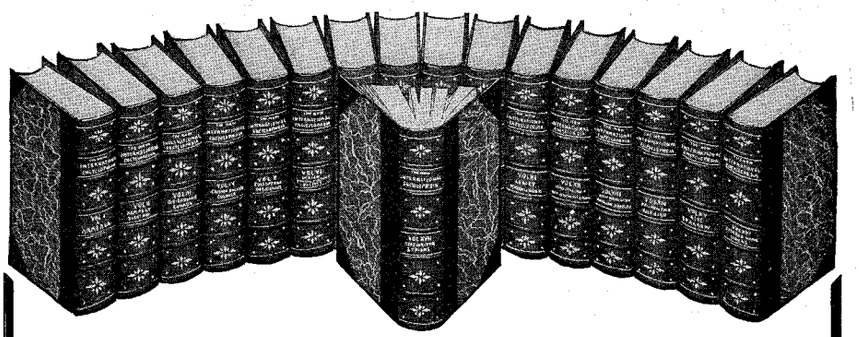
They knew the patriot rebel's soul,
Who set his grave upon the verge
Of Boston's busy street, where roll
The vans of traffic and the surge
Of hasting footsteps: not for him
A cedar'd churchyard's blank repose,
Nor tomb in some cathedral dim
Where no bird flies nor free wind blows.

Sam Adams never ask'd to rest:
I can not think he slumbers here,
But watches with unjaded zest
The stream rush on and disappear;
He longs to rise and join the strife,
As in the seasons when his breath
Kindled a nation into life;
He scorns the palsying sloth of death.

Fain would he hear which faction rules,
What men precede in town and State,



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Have you the love of Freedom still?
Has Wealth not pauperiz'd your thought,
Nor Power bred the wolfish will?

"You hurry by—what errands call?
Service to heart, or head, or purse?
Shed you a freeman's boon on all,
Or shape a subtler tyrant's curse?
We number'd but a little clan
Beside your million-teeming press,
Yet wrought the general good of Man,—
Wo be your meed, if you do less!"

—From The Atlantic Monthly.

Forgiveness.

By ALFRED AUSTIN.

Poet Laureate of England.

Now bury with the dead years conflicts dead,
And with fresh days let all begin anew.
Why longer amid shriveled leaf-drifts tread,
When buds are swelling, flower-sheaths peeping through?
Seen through the vista of the vanished years,
How trivial seem the struggle and the crown,
How vain past feuds, when reconciling tears
Course down the channel worn by vanished frown.
How few mean half the bitterness they speak!
Words more than feelings keep us still apart,
And, in the heat of passion and of pique,
The tongue is far more cruel than the heart,
Since love alone makes it worth while to live,
Let all be now forgiven and forgive.

—From The Independent.

Pan on 'Change.

By WALTER PRICHARD EATON.

Here to this roaring street,
Shut in by granite walls that dwarf the day,
Where thousands meet
With secret weapons for the open fray,
Came, singing songs and piping dances wild,
A minstrel child,
They heard him not who hurried on so fast,
Or hearing had no time to understand;
But he shall pipe triumphant at the last—
When bare about him lies the wasted land.

—From The Reader.

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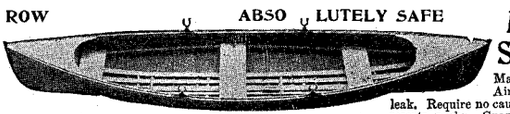

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Current Events.

Foreign.

Russo-Japanese War.

June 20.—Generals Oku and Kuroki are reported to be making a joint movement against Hai-Cheng or Tashi-Chiao, and the Russian War Office expects news of a fight soon. A sharp skirmish, in which fifty Russians are killed, is reported thirty-five miles west of Sio-Yen. A general engagement, according to a despatch from Liao-Yang, is going on at Kai-Ping. The Vladivostok squadron is officially reported safe in the harbor of that place. The Russian losses at Wafang-Kao are estimated by the Japanese at 10,000 men, and by the Russians at 6,500.

June 21.—The Japanese advance toward Hai-Cheng continues. Advices from Wonsan say that a Russian detachment is moving in the direction of Ping-Yang.

June 22.—Constant skirmishes are occurring between Kuroki's advancing army and the Russian rear guard. The Russian squadron at Vladivostok is said to have made another sortie from the harbor.

June 23.—Marshall Oyama is appointed to take command of the Japanese armies in Manchuria. The Japanese advance northward continues; General Oku occupies Senuchen.

June 24.—Four thousand Russians attack Ai-Yang-Pien-Men, but are driven off. The entire Japanese line is still advancing northward toward the Russian position.

June 25.—It is reported that six Russian battleships, five cruisers, and fourteen destroyers, apparently planning a dash southward, were attacked on June 23, as they lay under the shelter of Port Arthur's forts, by a fleet of Japanese destroyers; one Russian battle-ship being sunk, the *Sevastopol* disabled, and a cruiser badly damaged; the Japanese loss was trifling.

June 26.—A Russian defeat is reported near Tashi-Chiao, where it was said that 40,000 Russians were intrenched. The Japanese Government may ask the kindly offices of America to secure from Russia reports of prisoners; such reports are volunteered to Russia by Japan.

Other Foreign News.

June 20.—The American minister to Turkey is negotiating for the removal of discriminations against United States citizens; American warships will be ordered to Turkish waters, if necessary, to stop the discrimination.

June 22.—Secretary Hay sends instructions to United States consul-general at Tangier to demand of the Moorish Government either Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead.

The first through train on the Cape to Cairo Railroad leaves Cape Town.

June 23.—Thirty persons are killed in a train wreck on the Jiloca River, Spain.

The French and German ministers to Haiti are stoned in the streets of Port au Prince by soldiers of the palace guard.

June 24.—Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley arrive in Tangier, having been released by the bandit Raisuli.

Domestic.

Political.

June 21.—The Republican national convention meets in Chicago. Elihu Root makes a campaign key-note speech.

June 22.—The Republican national convention adopts a platform, declaring for the maintenance of a protective tariff, rates to be "readjusted" by its friends when business conditions demand it.

The Democrats of Texas instruct their delegates to the national convention at St. Louis to vote for Judge Parker.

The "Slocum" Inquest.

June 20.—Testimony is given at the coroner's inquest in New York that there had never been fire drills on the *General Slocum;* that there was no attempt to fight the fire after the one line of hose burst, and that the firehose had not been inspected since 1891.

June 21.—The President names a commission to inquire into the *Slocum* disaster. A United States steamboat inspector refuses to answer questions at the coroner's inquest on the ground that he might incriminate himself.

June 22.—Owners of the burned steamboat admit that no new life-preservers had been placed on the boat for nine years.

June 25.—It is shown as the result of a house-to-house investigation by New York policemen that 938 bodies of victims of the *General Slocum* disaster have been recovered; 93 persons known to have been aboard are still unaccounted for.

Other Domestic News.

June 20.—The joint American and Panama commission recommends that the gold currency of

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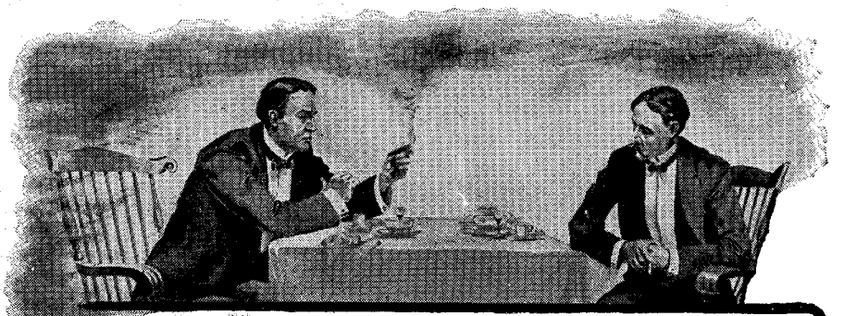

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the United States shall be the legal tender in Panama, and that the money of Panama shall be legal tender in the canal zone.

June 21.—A large and handsome vase is presented to the New York Stock Exchange by the Russian consul-general on behalf of the Czar.

June 24.—President Roosevelt appoints William H. Moody, now Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-General; Paul Morton, of Illinois, Secretary of the Navy, and Victor H. Metcalf, of California, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The President orders the Dingley tariff rates extended to the Panama Canal zone.

CHESS.

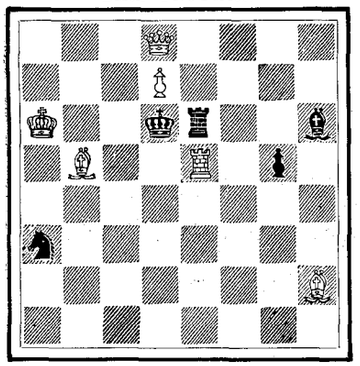
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 948.

By J. JESPERSEN.

From *Wiener Schachzeitung.*

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

3 Q 4; 3 P 4; K 2 k r 2 b; 1 B 2 R 1 p 1; 8; s 7; 7 B; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 949.

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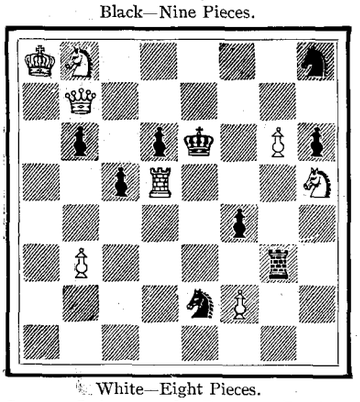
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

K S 5 s; 1 Q 6; 1 p 1 p k 1 P p; 2 p R 3 S; 5 p 2; 4 P 4 r 1; 4 s P 2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

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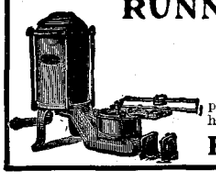

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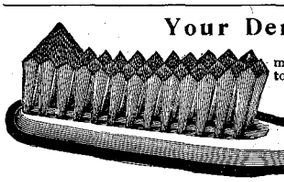

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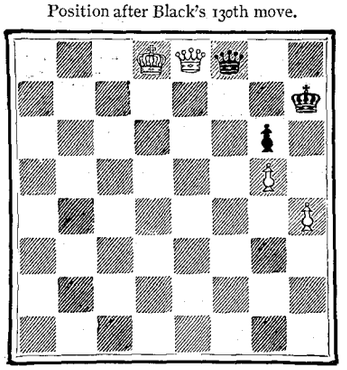
9	Q Kt—Q 2	Castles	74	K—Q 3	K—B 2
10	P x P	P x P	75	Q—B 7 ch	K—Q sq
11	Kt—Q B 4	P—B 3	76	Q—Q 5 ch	K—K 2
12	Kt—R 5	Kt—Kt sq	77	Q—K 4 ch	K—B 2
13	Q—K 2	B—K 3	78	Q x B P ch	K—Kt sq
14	B—K 3	Q—K sq	79	Q—B 4 ch	K—R 2
15	Kt—Kt 3	Kt—Q 2	80	Q—R 4 ch	K—Kt sq
16	Kt—R 4	B—Q 3	81	Q—Q 8 ch	K—R 2
17	Q R—Q sq	P—Q R 4	82	Q—Q 7 ch	K—R 3
18	Kt—K B 5	P—R 5	83	Q—Kt 4	Q—Kt 8 ch
19	Kt—Q 2	P—K Kt 3	84	K—Q 2	Q—R 7 ch
20	Kt x B	P x Kt	85	K—K 3	Q—Kt 6 ch
21	B—R 6	R—B 2	86	K—B 2	Q—Kt 7 ch
22	Kt—B 4	B x Kt	87	K—Kt 3	Q—B 6 ch
23	Q x B	Kt—Kt 3	88	K—R 2	Q—B 2 ch
24	Q—Kt 4	Kt—B sq	89	Q—Kt 3	Q—B 8
25	P—K B 4	Q—K 3	90	Q—K 5	Q—R 6
26	P x P	Q x K P	91	Q—R 8 ch	K—Kt 5
27	R—K B sq	R—R 4	92	P—R 4 ch	K—B 4
28	R—Q 5	R x R	93	Q—Q 4	K—K 3
29	Q—Kt 8	Q—K sq	94	Q—K B 4	Q—Q 6
30	P x R	P—K B 4	95	Q—Kt 3	Q—K 5
31	P x P	Q x P	96	K—R 3	K—B 3
32	Q—Kt 4	R—K 2	97	Q—Kt 5 ch	K—B 2
33	Q—Q 4	R—K 4	98	Q—Kt 4	Q—K 4
34	R—Q sq	K—B 2	99	Q—Q 7 ch	K—Kt sq
35	R—Q 2	K—K 3	100	Q—Q 8 ch	K—Kt 2
36	B—Kt 7	R—K 8 ch	101	Q—Q 3	Q—K 3 ch
37	K—B 2	R—K 5	102	P—Kt 4	Q—Q B 3
38	Q—Q 3	Kt—Kt 3	103	Q—Q 4 ch	K—R 2
39	R—K 2	R x R ch	104	K—Kt 3	Q—B 2 ch
40	Q x R ch	K—B 2	105	K—B 3	Q—B 2 ch
41	B—Q 4	Kt—Q 2	106	Q—K B 4	Q—Kt 6 ch
42	P—B 4	Kt—B 4	107	K—Kt 2	Q—B 7 ch
43	B x Kt	Q x B ch	108	Q—B 2	Q—B 3 ch
44	K—B sq	Q—Q 5	109	Q—B 3	Q—B 7 ch
45	P—K R 3	P—K R 4	110	K—R 3	Q—B 2
46	P—Q Kt 4	P x P *e.p.*	111	Q—Q 3	K—Kt 2
47	P x P	P—R 5	112	Q—Q 4 ch	K—R 2
48	Q—Q B 2	K—B 3	113	P—Kt 5	Q—B sq ch
49	P—Q Kt 4	K—K 3	114	K—Kt 3	Q—B 2 ch
50	P—Kt 5	K—Q 2	115	K—B 3	Q—Kt 2 ch
51	K—K 2	K—B 2	116	K—B 2	Q—K 2
52	Q—Q 3	Q—B 5	117	Q—Q 5	K—Kt 2
53	K—Q sq	Q—B 7	118	K—B 3	K—R 2
54	Q—Q 5	Q—B 8 ch	119	K—B 4	Q—Q B 2 ch
55	K—Q 2	Q—B 5 ch	120	K—K 4	Q—K 2 ch
56	K—B 2	Q—B 7 ch	121	K—Q 4	Q—R 2 ch
57	K—Kt 3	Q—K 6 ch	122	K—K 5	Q—K 6 ch
58	K—R 4	Q—K sq	123	Q—K 4	Q—Kt 3
59	Q—B 3	K—Kt 3	124	Q—Q 4	Q—B 2 ch
60	Q—B 2 ch	K—Kt 2	125	K—K 6	Q—K B 2 ch
61	K—R 5	Q—R sq ch	126	K—Q 6	Q—B sq ch
62	K—Kt 4	Q—K sq	127	K—B 7	Q—B 2 ch
63	Q—B 3 ch	K—Kt 3	128	Q—Q 7	K—R sq
64	K—Kt 3	K—B 2	129	K—Q 8	Q—B sq ch
65	K—B 2	K—Kt 3	130	Q—K 8	K—R 2

Position after Black's 130th move.



White can not capture the Q, for that would be stalemate; so Pillsbury played Q—K 7 ch with the purpose of forcing the K to Kt sq, exchanging

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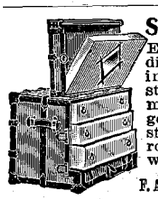

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Queens, and winning by the "Opposition." It is reported that Schlechter did not at the time see that Pillsbury had placed his own King in check. The German, however, before he moved his Queen saw that the American had violated a law of the game, and Pillsbury was compelled to move his K.

White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
131 K—Q 7	Q—B 4 ch	140 Q-B 6 ch	K—R 2
132 Q—K 6	K—Kt 2	141 K—K 8	Q—Q R 5 ch
133 K—Q 6	Q—K B 7	142 K—B 8	Q—R sq ch
134 Q—K 5 ch	K—Kt sq	143 K—B 7	Q—K B sq ch
135 Q—K 4	K—Kt 2	144 K—K 6	Q—B sq ch
136 Q-K 7 ch	K—Kt sq	145 K—K 7	Q—Kt 2 ch
137 K—Q 7	Q x P	146 K—K 8	Q—Kt 4 ch
138 Q-K 6 ch	K—R 2	Drawn.	
139 Q-B 7 ch	K—R sq		

Pillsbury, 4 hours, 45 minutes; Schlechter, 9 hours, 15 minutes.

PILLSBURY DEFEATED.

LAWRENCE. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	LAWRENCE. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	17 Q R—B sq	B—B sq
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 Q—B 2	Kt—K 5
3 P—K Kt 3	P—K 3	19 Q—Kt 3	Kt—R 4
(a)		20 Q—R 4	Kt x B
4 B—Kt 2	P—K R 4 (b)	21 R x Kt	Q—Kt 5
5 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	22 Q—B 2	P—K Kt 3(e)
6 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	23 Kt—Kt 5	Q R—Q sq
7 P x Q P	K P x P	24 B—K 4 (f)	Q—Q 3
8 P x P	P—Q 5	25 P—Q Kt 4	Q—K B 3
9 Kt—K 4	B—B 4	26 Kt x P (g)	R—Q 5
20 Q—K 2	B x Kt	27 B x P	B x P
11 Q x B	Kt—B 3	28 Kt-R 6(ch)	K—B sq
22 Q—K 2	Q—R 4 (ch)	29 B x R	B x R
13 B—Q 2	Q x B P	30 Q x B	K x B
14 Castles	Castles (c)	31 Q x Kt	
15 P—B 3(d)	P x P	And Black resigns.	
16 B x P	K R—K sq		

Notes by Mr. Lawrence.

(a) A good continuation having the advantage of avoiding the book-variations.

(b) Suspiciously like a Chinese shield.

(c) Interesting complications would result from 14.., Q x P, as follows: 15 R—Q B sq, Q x P; 16 R—K sq, Q—R 3; 17 Kt—K 5, etc.

(d) The Black Pawn cramped White's game unpleasantly.

(e) This is doubtful. But, if 22.., B—K 2; 23 P—Q R 3, Q—Kt 3; 24 Kt—K 5, with an excellent game.

(f) Intending to sacrifice the Bishop at Kt 6. For example: if 24.., B—Kt 2; 25 B x Kt P, R—K 2; 26 B x B P (ch), R x B; 27 Q—R 7 (ch), K—B sq; 28 Kt x R. etc.

(g) Apparently a sound sacrifice. If 26.., R x B; 27 Q x R, etc.

MARSHALL AND SHOWALTER.

MARSHALL. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	20 Q—B sq	R x R
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 4	21 Q x R	R—Q sq (a)
3 P x K P	P—Q 5	22 Q x P	R—Q 5
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23 Q x Kt	B—Q 2
5 P—Q R 3	P—Q R 4	24 Q—B 5	R x Kt
6 P—R 3	B—Q B 4	25 P—B 3	P—Kt 3
7 B—Kt 5	K Kt—K 2	26 Q—B 2	B—B 3
8 Q Kt—Q 2	P—R 3	27 B—Q 3	R x K P
9 B—R 4	P—R 5	28 B x R	Kt x B
10 P—K Kt 4	B—K 3	29 R—K sq	Q—Q sq
11 Q—B 2	Q—Q 2	30 R—Q sq	Kt x B
12 Kt—K 4	B—Kt 3	31 Q—K 3	Q—R 5
13 Castles	Kt—Kt 3	32 R x Kt	K—R 2
14 B—Kt 3	Castles	33 Q—K 5	P—Kt 3
15 P—K 3	K R—Q sq	34 Q x B P	Q—K 8 ch
16 K—Kt sq	Q—K sq	35 K—R 2	Q—K 3
17 P x P	B x Q P	36 Q—B 4	P—Q Kt 4
18 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	37 R—Q 6	Q—K sq
19 Q—B 3	Kt—Kt 4	38 Q—Q 4	Resigns.

(a) A fatal oversight. Showalter thought Q—B 3, instead, would have given him the superior game, but Marshall contends that this could have been fully met by Q—Q 3.

The Unprotected Male.—MOTHER (in car, after vainly offering a bottle to refractory infant): "'Ere, tike it, will yer! If yer don't 'urry up, I'll give it to the gentleman opposite!"—*Punch*.

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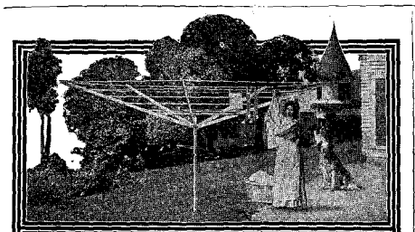

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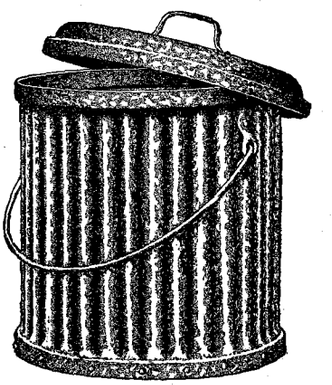

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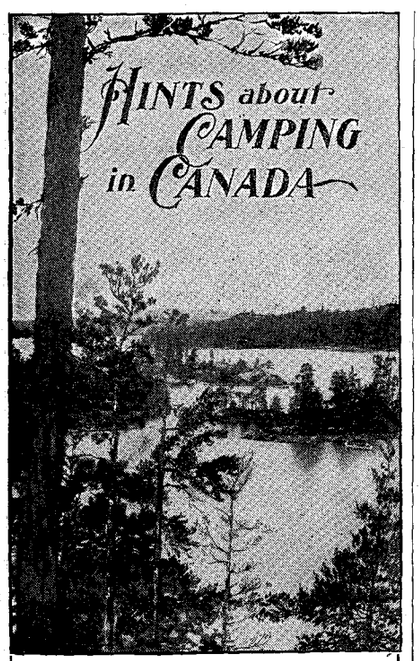

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"G. K. M.," Providence, R. I.—"It seems to me odd that the word 'osteopathy' and its derivatives can not be found in Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary and Addenda. Kindly explain the reason for this."

It would be odd if the words were omitted, but such is not the case. See page 2164 (edition 1903), column 1, under "osteo-" combining form, where they are all defined. In previous editions see p. 2100 i.

"H. D. C.," Edgewood Park, Pa.—"Was it a slip of memory that caused you to say that 'me' is used only with either a transitive verb or a preposition governing the objective case? Is not this rule modified by another, that the substantive verb takes the same case after it as before it? So we say, 'He supposed it to be me'."

We do not know of any rule that bears directly on the case. Goold Brown states that many teachers of English grammar adhere to the principle of the Latin and Greek grammarians, which refers the accusative or objective to the latter verb, and supposes the former to be intransitive or to govern only the infinitive. Nixon, in his "English Parser" (page 34), says "the objective case is frequently put before the infinitive mood as its subject as, Suffer *me* to depart. When an objective case stands before an infinitive mood, as, I understood *it* to be him; suffer *me* to depart, such objective should be parsed not as governed by the preceding verb, but as the objective case before the infinitive; that is, *the subject* of it." The reason of this is the former verb can govern one object only, and that is (in such sentences) the infinitive mood; the intervening objective being the subject of the infinitive following, and not governed by the former verb, as, in that instance, it *would be governing* two objectives. A slight change in the construction of the sentence given by "H. D. C." will show clearly its proper form; "He supposed it [that is, "It was supposed by him"] to be I."

Before the nineteenth century the objectives "me," "him," "her," etc., were somewhat commoner in literary usage than "I," "he," "she," etc. The objective forms are still common in colloquial use, owing probably to the fact that most of our sentences are so formed that they require the pronoun at the end of a sentence to be in the objective case, and that case is accordingly the more natural one in that place. Present literary and educated use tends toward the grammatically correct locution, although Dean Alford pleaded for "It's me," citing Dr. Latham as authority. But Latham does not advocate the analogous forms "It's her"; "It's them"; "That's him," etc.

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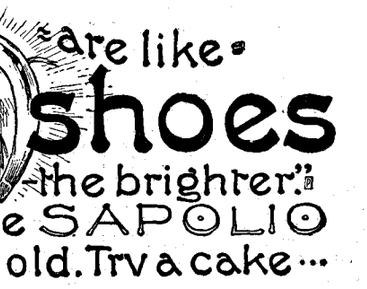

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